TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL

A SUMMARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

THIRD EDITION.

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THE following SUMMARY was drawn up for the use of Dr. Thomson's School at Kensington. Its utility there will perhaps suffice as an apology for offering it to more public attention.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

AN IMPROVED EDITION

OF A

SUMMARY

OF

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

[illegible] 1830

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the Earth.

The EARTH is a globe of about 8000 English miles in diameter, and 25,000 in circumference. It is about 95 million of miles from the Sun. It goes round the Sun in one year, or 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes.

The bodies which move regularly round the Sun are called Planets: those which move irregularly are called Comets.

The Planets are either primary or secondary.

The primary or principal Planets are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter,

Saturn, and the Georgian Planet lately discovered.

The Earth has also a Moon, or secondary Planet, which revolves round it in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

Jupiter has four Moons, called also Satellites; Saturn has seven, together with a luminous ring; the Georgian Planet has six.

The Earth is composed of Land and Water.

The Land is supposed to occupy about one-fifth part of the surface of the Earth; the other four-fifths are covered by Water.

The whole surface contains near 200 millions of square miles; of which 160 millions are supposed to be Water, and the remaining 40 millions Land.

OF LAND.

The Land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses, Capes or Promontories, Mountains and Valleys.

A CONTINENT is a large and entire tract of land no where separated in its parts by water; as the Eastern and Western Continents.

An ISLAND is land surrounded by water; as, Sicily, Britain, the Isle of Wight.

A PENINSULA or CHERSONESE, is land surrounded by water, unless where joined by a neck to other land; as, the Morea, Africa, South America.

An ISTHMUS is the neck or narrow piece of land which so joins a Peninsula to other land; as, the Isthmus of Corinth, of Suez, of Darien.

A CAPE or PROMONTORY, is high land jutting out into the sea; as, Cape Horn, Cape Verd, Cape Finisterre.

A MOUNTAIN is land rising to a great height, and over-topping the neighbouring country; as, Olympus, Mount Jura, Snowden. Land of a smaller height is called a Hill: if such a height throws out

fire, it is called a Volcano; as, Hecla, Vesuvius, Etna.

A Valley is the plain or level country from which hills and mountains arise.

OF WATER.

Water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Lakes, Rivers.

The Ocean is the Main or Great Sea which bounds the Continent; as, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Frozen Ocean.

Seas are detached parts of the Ocean; as, the Ionian Sea, the Red Sea, the German Sea.

A Gulf is an arm of the sea almost surrounded by land; as, the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Venice.

Some Gulfs are so large as to take the name of Seas; as, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea.

A small Gulf is called a Bay.

A Strait is a narrow passage from one sea or gulf into another; as, the Straits of Babelmandel, of Gibraltar, of Dover.

A Lake is a great body of water surrounded by land; as, the Lake of Geneva, the Borromean Lake.

A River is a large stream of fresh water; as, the Nile, the Tiber, the Thames.

OF THE ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

THE Artificial Globe is a sort of model, or round Map of the Earth.

It turns round a diameter or line, which passes through its center and terminates in its circumference.

This Line is called the Axis of the Earth.

The Ends or extreme Points of the Axis on which the Globe is hung, are called the Poles.

There are two Poles, the North Pole and the South Pole.

The Equator is a Line supposed to go round the world, at an equal distance from the Poles.

The Equator divides the world into two equal parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The Equator, and every Circle, is divided into 360 parts or degrees.

A Degree is divided into 60 minutes; a minute into 60 seconds, &c.

Distance of place measured on the Equator, or parallel to it, *i. e.* in the same direction, is called Longitude.

These Degrees, when considered as east and west, are divided into two parts, 180 East Longitude, and 180 West Longitude; commonly reckoning from the capital of the country where the map or globe is made.

From the Equator to either of the Poles is a quarter of a circle, and measures 90 degrees.

Lines cutting the Equator at right

Angles,

Angles, and terminating in the Poles, are called Meridians.

The Distance of a place from the Equator is measured on its Meridian, and is called Latitude.

Latitude is either North or South, reckoning from the Equator to the Pole.

Degrees of Latitude are every where the same, measuring 60 geographical miles, or 69½ English miles. A Degree of Longitude measures the same on the Equator, but no where else; for, as all the Meridians meet in the Poles, in proportion as the Latitude encreases, the measure of a Degree of Longitude must decrease.

Degrees of Longitude are marked at the top and bottom; and Degrees of Latitude on the right and left hand side of maps: the top of the map is the North, the bottom the South; the East is to the right, and the West to the left.

The Sun advances in Summer 23½ Degrees to the North of the Equator, and

recedes in Winter 23½ Degrees to the South of the Equator.

The two Circles described at that distance from the Equator are called Tropics, or Turnings.

The Tropic to the North is the Tropic of Cancer; the Tropic to the South is the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Line passing between the Tropics, so as to describe the Sun's path, is called the Ecliptic.

The Sun's path is marked by 12 Signs or Constellations, which extend eight Degrees on each side of the Equator.

The space containing them is called the Zodiac.

The names of the Signs are, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces.

The Points where the Ecliptic and Tropics touch are called the Solstitial Points.

The Summer Solstice is when the Sun

reaches the Tropic of Cancer, on the 21st of June, the longest day of the year.

The Winter Solstice is when the Sun reaches the Tropic of Capricorn, on the 22d of December, the shortest day of the year.

The Points where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator are called the Equinoctial Points; as, when the Sun is at these, day and night are equal over all the earth.

The Vernal Equinox is on the 21st of March; the Autumnal Equinox on the 23d of September.

The Meridian passing through the Solstitial Points, is called the Solstitial Colure; that passing through the Equinoctial Points is called the Equinoctial Colure.

The Horizon is, properly speaking, the circle which terminates our view. It is distinguished into the Sensible and Rational Horizon.

The Sensible Horizon is that circle which separates the part of the Heavens which we

see from that which we do not see. The heavenly bodies, while rising and setting, are said to be in the Horizon; after rising, above the Horizon; and after setting, under the Horizon.

The center of the sensible Horizon is the spectator's place.

The Rational Horizon is a great circle dividing the earth into two equal parts, called the Upper and the Lower Hemispheres. Its center is the center of the earth.

The Poles of both Horizons are the same, viz. the Zenith and Nadir.

The Zenith is the point directly over our heads.

The Nadir is the opposite point, directly under our feet.

The Horizon is divided by mariners into 32 equal parts, called the Points of the Compass.

Of these the East, West, North, and South, are called the Cardinal Points.

ZONES AND CLIMATES.

THERE are certain regions of the earth, to which, during part of the Winter, the Sun does not rise, as to the rest of the earth; and to which, during part of the Summer, he does not set.

These are called the Polar Regions, and are bounded by the Polar Circles.

The Northern Polar Circle is called the Arctic, and the Southern the Antarctic.

These Circles are 23½ degrees from the Poles.

The regions included within the Polar Circles, are called the Frigid or Frozen Zones, from the extreme cold.

The spaces between the Polar Circles and the Tropics, are called the Temperate Zones, from their enjoying a moderate degree of heat and cold.

The region lying between the Tropics is called the Torrid Zone, from its great heat.

Thus there are five Zones: one Torrid, which is 47 degrees broad:—two Temperate, one of which is to the North, and the other to the South of the Torrid Zone, each 43 degrees in breadth:—two Frigid or Frozen Zones, one northern, and one southern, included within the Polar Circles.

The day is of different lengths in different parts of the globe. Under the Equator it is always twelve hours long. The longest day gradually encreases from twelve to twenty-four hours, advancing from the Equator to the Polar Circles.

Where the day is 12½ hours, it is called the first Climate; each difference of half an hour making a Climate, occasions there being twenty-four Climates from the Equator to either Polar Circle.

These are called Half-hour Climates.

The longest day goes on encreasing, from twenty-four hours under the Polar Circles, to six months under the Poles.

A month's encrease there making a Climate,

Climate, there are of course six Polar Climates.

Thus there are to the North twenty-four Half-hour Climates, and six Month or Polar Climates: in all thirty.

There being as many to the South, the whole number of Climates is sixty.

The length of the longest night in Winter answers, in all the Climates, to the length of the longest Summer's day.

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

THE Earth is divided into two CONTINENTS, called the Eastern Continent, and the Western Continent: besides these there are other countries, less known, called the Arctic and Antarctic Lands, &c.

The Eastern Continent is divided into three parts, viz. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

It

It is sometimes called the Old World, because known by the ancients.

The Western Continent is America; it is sometimes called the New World, from being but lately discovered by Christopher Columbus, A. D. 1492.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are called the four quarters of the world.

America is supposed to contain about one-third of the whole Earth; Asia, somewhat more than one quarter; Africa, somewhat less; and Europe, scarcely an eighth part of the whole.

There are three great OCEANS, the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Ocean.

The Atlantic, or Western Ocean, separates Europe and Africa from America.

The Pacific Ocean separates America from Asia.

The Indian Ocean lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The Atlantic Ocean is between 3 and 4000 miles broad.

The

The Pacific Ocean is about 10,000 miles broad.

The Indian Ocean is about 4000 broad.

Besides these there are the Northern Ocean to the North of Europe, Asia, and America; and the Southern Ocean to the South of America and Africa; the extent of both which remains unknown.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

THERE are supposed to be,

	Millions.
In Europe - -	160
Asia - -	580
Africa - -	80
America - -	80

Others think the population of Africa does not exceed 30 millions, and that of America 20 millions.

PRINCIPAL MEASURES OF DISTANCE.

A DEGREE of latitude contains, as already observed, 69½ English miles. The English mile consists of 8 furlongs, or 1760 yards,

or 5280 feet. The old Roman, the Italian, and the Turkish mile, is somewhat less. The Scotch and Irish mile is about one-third more than the English.

The French common league is somewhat more than three English miles.

The Spanish league is about four English miles.

The Dutch and Polish mile is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

The German mile is somewhat less than five English miles.

The Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian mile is near six English miles.

The Russian werst is about two-thirds of an English mile.

The Persian parasang was somewhat more than six English miles.

FOREIGN MONIES IN BRITISH VALUE.

	L.	S.	D.
A Crusade, Port. - -	0	2	3
Dollar, Spanish - -	0	4	6
Ducat, Spanish - -	0	6	9

	L.	S.	D.
A Ducat, Fland. - -	0	9	3
Florin, Fland. - -	0	1	6
Livre, French - -	0	0	10
Moidore, Port. - -	1	7	0
Pagoda, Asia - -	0	8	9
Piastre, Arab. - -	0	4	6
Piastre, Sp. - -	0	3	7
Pistole, Sp. - -	0	16	9
Rial, Sp. - -	0	0	$5\frac{3}{8}$
Rix-dollar, Germ. -	0	3	6
Silver Rupee, Asia -	0	2	6
Gold Rupee, Asia -	1	15	0

RELIGIONS.

THE principal Religions professed by men are, Christianity and Mahommedanism, Judaism, and Paganism.

Of Christians there are various churches; the Greek, the Popish or Roman Catholic, the Reformed or Protestant.

The Greek Church is established in Russia,

Russia, and tolerated in Turkey; it is divided into the Armenian and Nestorian. The heads of it are the Patriarchs of Constantinople and Moscow.

The Jansenists are the chief sectaries among the Roman Catholics.

Of the various sects of Protestants, the chief are the Lutherans and Calvinists.

There are supposed to be in Europe four Roman Catholics for one Protestant.

The Mahommedan religion is professed in no other part of Europe besides Turkey.

Its two great sects are those of Omar and Ali: the latter prevails in Persia; the former in Turkey, and other countries where Mahommedanism is professed.

The Jews have not now any common country, or independent political establishment. Their numbers, however, are calculated at about nine millions.

There are few Pagans to be found among the civilized part of mankind.

GOVERN-

GOVERNMENT.

Men live under different Governments, such as Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics.

An Empire consists of many countries subject to a Sovereign called Emperor; such as, the Empire of Germany, the Russian Empire, the Turkish Empire.

The Sovereign of the Russian Empire is also called Czar, and when a Princess, Czarina; and the Sovereign of the Turkish Empire is called Sultan or Grand Seignior.

A kingdom is a smaller extent of territory, subject to a King.

Where the King rules according to laws made by his people, it is a limited or mixt Monarchy, as in England and Poland.

Where he rules according to laws made by himself, it is an arbitrary Government, as in France and Spain.

Where his will is the only law, it is Despotism; as in Persia, Turkey, &c.

A Republic is a form of Government where

where the supreme authority is in the hands of many. If lodged with the nobles, as at Venice, it is called an Aristocracy; if with the body of the people, it is called a Democracy.

The Aristocratic and Democratic power may be mixed together, as in Holland.

Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, may be mixed together, as in England.

The sovereign power is held under various other titles, as Prince, Pope, Duke, Arch-duke, Great-duke, Khan, Bey, Sophy, Calif, &c.

Consul, Syndic, Doge, Stadtholder, are the titles of chief magistrates in Republics.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the smallest quarter of the Globe, but the most famous for the arts of Peace and War.

It

It is situated between 10 deg. W. and 65 E. long. from London, and 36 and 72 deg. N. lat.

It is about 3000 miles in length, from Cape North to the south of Spain, or Italy; about 2500 in breadth, from Cape Finisterre to the River Don.

It is bounded by the Icy Sea, N. Mediterranean, S. Asia, E. Atlantic, W.

EUROPE contains,

NORTH.

Countries.	Capitals.	Miles distant from London.
Norway,	Bergen.	540 N.
Denmark,	Copenhagen.	500 N. E.
Sweden,	Stockholm.	750 N. E.
Russia or Muscovy,	Petersburg.	1140 N. E.

MIDDLE.

Countries.	Capitals.	Miles distant from London.
Prussia,	Konigsberg, or rather Berlin.	540 E.
Poland,	Warsaw.	760 E.

Germany,

Countries.	Capitals.	Miles distant from London.
Germany,	Vienna.	600 E.
Bohemia,	Prague.	600 E.
Hungary,	Buda.	780 E.
Transilvania,	Hermanstat.	1020 E.
Sclavonia,	Posega.	790 E.
Croatia,	Carlstat.	703 E.
Holland,	Amsterdam.	180 E.
Flanders,	Brussels.	180 S. E.
Great Britain.		
England,	London.	
Scotland,	Edinburgh.	400 N.
Ireland,	Dublin.	270 W.
France,	Paris.	200 S. E.
Switzerland,	Berne.	420 S. E.
Savoy and Piedmont formerly to the King of Sardinia, now mostly departments of France.	Turin.	560 S.E.

SOUTH.

Countries.	Capitals.	Miles distant from London.
Spain,	Madrid.	800 S.
Portugal,	Lisbon.	850 S. W.
Italy,	Rome.	820 S. E.
	Naples.	870 S. E.
	Venice.	702 S. E.
Turkey in Europe,	Constantinople.	1360 S. E.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

In the Ocean.

Iceland,	Scalholt.

The British Islands, already mentioned.

In the Mediterranean.

To its King,	Sicily,	Palermo.
To its King,	Sardinia,	Cagliari.
To France,	Corsica,	Bastia.

Spanish

Spanish Isles.

Ivica,	Ivica.
Majorca,	Majorca.
Minorca,	Port Mahon.

In Europe there are three Empires, fifteen Kingdoms, eight Republics, and eight Duchies.

The Empires are, Russia, Germany, and Turkey.

The Kingdoms are, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Bohemia, Hungary, Scotland, England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and Tuscany, formerly called the Grand Duchy.

The late Kingdom of Poland is parcelled out between the House of Austria, the Empire of Russia, and the King of Prussia.

The Republics are, the Great Republic, late the Kingdom of France, and which it is in contemplation to call the Empire of the Gallic Republic; Holland, or the Batavian Republic; Switzerland, or the Helvetic;

vetic; the Cisalpine or Italian Republic, and Genoa or the Ligurian Republic.

There are also the small Republics of Lucca, St. Marino, and Ragusa.

The Republic of Venice is now absorbed in the Austrian dominions, and Geneva belongs to a department of France.

The Duchies, formerly eight, are lost sight of under greater denominations. These were the Arch Duchy of Austria, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Savoy, Mantua, Modena, Parma, Courland, and Holstein.

To these may be added the Ecclesiastical State, under the Pope of Rome; the Knights of Malta, under their Grand Master; and many petty sovereign Princes, spiritual as well as temporal, in Germany and Italy. The number, however, of these has been much lessened by the French Revolution and its effects.

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN SEAS.

The Frozen Ocean, and the White Sea, or Sea of Archangel, to the North of Russia.

The Baltic Sea, between Germany, Poland, Prussia, and Sweden.

The German or British Ocean, between Germany and Britain.

The Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain.

The Mediterranean, between Europe and Africa.

The Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey.

The Archipelago, Sea of Marmora, Euxine or Black Sea, and Sea of Asoph, between Europe and Asia.

PRINCIPAL STRAITS.

The Sound, in the Baltic. The English Channel. St. George's Channel. The

Strait

Strait of Gibraltar. The Fare of Messina. The Dardanelles. The Strait of Constantinople. The Strait of Caffa.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Ladoga and Onega, in Russia.

Geneva, Lucern, and Constance, in, or bordering on, Switzerland.

Lough Neagh, in Ireland.

Loch Lomond, in Scotland.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The Dwina, the Wolga, the Don or Tanais, in Russia.

The Vistula, the Nieper, the Niester, in Poland.

The Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, in Germany.

The Thames, the Severn, in England.

The Forth, the Clyde, the Tay, in Scotland.

The Seine, the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, in France.

The Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, in Spain.

The Po, the Arno, the Tiber, in Italy.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

The Dofrine Mountains, between Norway and Sweden.

The Carpathian, between Hungary and Poland.

The Alps, between France, Italy, and Germany.

The Pyrenees, between France and Spain.

The Apennine, in Italy.

VOLCANOS.

Hecla, in Iceland. Vesuvius, near Naples. Etna, or Gibel, in Sicily. Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands.

NORWAY.

NORWAY.

E. Long. 5 : 30. N. Lat. 58 : 72. Length, 1000 miles; breadth, 200. Capital, Bergen.

Bounded by the Ocean, N. and W. Dofrine Hills, E. Cattegate, S.

Districts.		Chief Towns.
1 Norwegian Lapland,	N.	Wardhuys.
2 Drontheim, 3 Bergen,	Mid.	Drontheim. Bergen.
4 Aggerhuys,	S.	Aggerhuys. Christiana.

Population, 725,000.

Norway contains 19 Towns, and 197 Parishes.

There are supposed to be about 15,000 persons employed in the iron mines of this country.

The two extreme points of Norway are Cape North within the Pola r Circle, and the Naze to the South.

DENMARK.

E. Long. 8 : 11. N. Lat. 54 : 58. Length, 240 miles; breadth, 114. Capital, Copenhagen.

Bounded by the Scaggerac, N. Sound, E. Baltic and Holstein, S. German Ocean, W.

Denmark contains,

1. The Peninsula of Jutland.
2. The Isles.

PENINSULA.

Districts.	Chief Towns.
North Jutland,	Wyburg.
South Jutland, or Sleswic,	Sleswic.

ISLANDS.

Zealand,	Copenhagen, Elsinore.
Funen,	Odensee.

With several other less considerable Islands.

Seas, and Straits. Besides the Ocean, the Scaggerac or Cattegate, the Sound, the Greater and Lesser Belt, the Baltic,

To the King of Denmark belong East and West Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands, Norway, Denmark, and Holstein.

East Greenland, or Spitsbergen, on account of the excessive cold, is not inhabited; and West Greenland, only by a barbarous sort of people. The coasts, however, are much resorted to for whale-fishing. They lie to the north of Europe, and extend towards the north of America, and are very little known.

East Greenland, or Spitsbergen, and West Greenland, are supposed to be a continuation of the same country. They extend from 20 E. Long. to 50 W. Long. The most southern part of Spitsbergen is 76 N. Lat.; and of West Greenland, 60 N. Lat. Their boundaries to the North have not yet been ascertained.

ICELAND.

W. Long. 11 : 27. N. Lat. 63 : 67. Length, 400 miles; breadth, 160. Capital, Schalholt. Volcano, Hecla.

The Population of Iceland is said to amount to above 50,000 inhabitants; and its Revenue to the King of Denmark to about 30,000 crowns.

The Faro Islands are a cluster of about 24 small islands, between Iceland and Norway. The inhabitants of them are said to amount to 5,000.

Holstein is bounded by Sleswic, N. Germany, S. German Ocean, W. Baltic, E.

Meldorp, Gluckstat, and Altena, are the chief towns of Danish Holstein. The counties of Oldenburg and Delmonhurst also belong to the King of Denmark. The present reigning family are of the House of Oldenburg.

The

The Population of Denmark and Sleswic alone amounts to about 1,125,000. But the Population of all the King of Denmark's dominions amounts to about 2,500,000.

Denmark contains 68 Towns, 22 Boroughs, and 7,000 Villages.

The Land Forces, A. D. 1783, consisted of 72,000 Men, of which 40,000 belonged to Denmark.

The Navy, of 33 Ships of the Line.

Revenue, £ 1,500,000.

The Religion is Lutheran.

There are two Universities, at Copenhagen and Kiel.

The Government is an absolute Monarchy.

Reigning Prince. Christian VII.

Eldest son's title. Prince Royal.

SWEDEN.

E. Long. 10 : 32. N. Lat. 56:69. Length, 1150 miles; breadth, 600. Capital, Stockholm.

Bounded by Lapland, N. Baltic, S. Russia, E. Norway, W.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Swedish Lapland,	Torne.
West Bothnia,	Uma.
East Bothnia, or Cajania,	Cajenburg.
Swedish Finland,	Abo.
Sweden Proper,	Stockholm, Upsal.
Gothland,	Calmar, Gottenburg, Lunden, Helsenborg, Carlscroon.

Islands. Aland, Gothland, Oeland, Bornholm, and Rugen.

Besides the Isle of Rugen, which is properly part of Germany, a considerable part of

of Pomerania belongs to the King of Sweden: the chief Cities of which are Stralsund and Wismar.

The principal Sea Ports are Stockholm, on Lake Meller, and Gottenburg.

Seas. The Baltic, Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and the Sound.

Population. 3,500,000, including that of Swedish Pomerania.

There are in Sweden 104 Towns, and about 2,537 Parishes.

Revenue. £. 1,500,000.

Standing Army. About 50,000 men, of whom about 12,000 are foreign infantry.

Navy. 30 Ships of the Line.

Religion. Lutheran, under the Archbishop of Upsal, and 14 Bishops.

There are three Universities, Upsal, Abo, and Lunden, whereof Upsal is the most famous.

Government. Absolute Monarchy.

Reigning Prince. Gustavus Adolphus III.

Eldest son's title. Prince Royal.

RUSSIA, OR MUSCOVY, IN EUROPE.

E. Long. 23:65. N. Lat. 47 : 72. Length, 1600 miles; breadth, 1100. Capital Cities, Petersburg and Moscow.

Bounded by the Frozen Ocean, N. Euxine and Turkey, S. Siberia, E. Poland, the Baltic, and Sweden, W.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Russian Lapland,	Kola.
Dwina,	Archangel.
Nis Novogrod,	Nis Novogrod.
Ustiusko,	Ustiug.
Belozero,	Belozero.
Wologda,	Wologda.
Ingria,	Petersburg.
Carelia, or Russian Finland,	Wyburg.
Livonia,	Riga, Narva, Revel.
Novogorod,	Novogorod.
Smolensko,	Smolensko.
Moscow,	Moscow.

Kasan,

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Kasan,	Kasan.
Woronesk, the Don Cossacks' Country,	Voraneck.
Bielogorod,	Bielogorod.
Kiow, or Ukrain, the Ukrain or Zaporavian Cossacks' Country,	Kiof, Czernigo.
Ekatarinoslow, or New Russia, including great Part of Little Tartary,	Pultowa, Cherson, Ockzakow, Asoph.
Tauris, Crimea, or Crim Tartary,	Precop, Kaffa, Bachiserai, Sebastopol.

The whole extent of this Empire, in Europe and Asia, is computed to exceed 9000 miles in length, and 2,400 in breadth.

The principal Harbours are, Petersburg, Cronstadt, Revel, Archangel, Cherson, Sebastopol.

Seas. Frozen Ocean, White Sea, and Sea of Asoph.

Gulfs. The Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Livonia, or Riga.

Lakes. Ladoga, Onega, Pepus, Ilmen.

Rivers. Peczora, Dwina Upper and Lower, the Neva, on which Petersburg stands, Wolga, Don or Tanais, Nieper or Boristhenes, the Bog or Hypanis, the Niester or Tyras.

Russia, in Asia and Europe, is thought to contain 50 Nations, whose Population was supposed to be 25,000,000.

The late accessions from Turkey and Poland are thought to have added above ten millions more, so that the whole Population is calculated to exceed 36,000,000.

Petersburg is thought to contain 230,000.

The Armies maintained by Russia are calculated to amount to 600,000: of these, 290,000 are supposed to serve in Europe.

The Navy consists of about 60 Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, Gallies, &c.

Revenue. £. 10,000,000.

Religion. The Greek Church, under a Patriarch, 3 Metropolitans, and 28 Bishops.

shops. The Secular and Regular Clergy are computed at 67,000.

There are three Universities, at Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiof.

Government. Despotic.

There is a Senate, but having no legislative power, it is no more than the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The whole of the Empire is divided into 40 Governments, of which about 34 may be allotted to the European part of it.

The Emperor or Czar. Alexander Paulowitz.

POLAND.

E. Long. 16 : 34. N. Lat. 46 : 57. Length, 700 miles; breadth, 680. Capital, Warsaw.

Bounded by the Baltic and Russia, N. Hungary and Turkey, S. Russia, E. Germany, W.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Courland,	Mittaw.
Polish Livonia,	Dunenburg.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Samogitia,	Rosienne.
Polish or Royal Prussia,	Dantzic, Culm, Thorn, Elbing.
Lithuania,	Wilna.
Polachia,	Bielsk.
Polesia,	Bressici.
Volhinia,	Lucko.
Podolia,	Caminiec.
Red Russia,	Lemburg.
Great Poland,	Gnesna.
Little Poland,	Cracow.
Mazovia,	Warsaw.

There are in Poland 230 Towns, and 2,377 Villages.

Rivers. Lower Dwina, Niemen, Vistula, Bog, Nieper or Boristhenes, Niester.

The Population was supposed to amount to 11,000,000.

The Standing Army was about 15,000 men.

Religion. Roman Catholic, under the Archbishop of Gnesna, who is Primate of Poland, and 12 Bishops.

The Government was a limited and elective Monarchy. An attempt was made, 1792, to improve and render it hereditary; but it ended in the destruction of the Monarchy, and of the independance of the Kingdom.

Revenue. £. 500,000.

The last reigning Prince was Stanislaus Augustus.

By the first partition of Poland, 1772, Russia having seized great part of Lithuania, the Emperor great part of Red Russia and Little Poland, and the King of Prussia that part of Poland which borders on his dominions, the revenue, population, and extent of this country were much diminished; so that but a weak resistance could be made to the second partition, 1793, when the remaining part was divided between Russia and Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

E. Long. 11 : 24. N. Lat. 50 : 55. Length, 600 miles; breadth, 300. Capital Cities, Konigsberg and Berlin.

Bounded by Samogitia, N. Poland, S. Lithuania, E. Baltic, W.

Prussia, itself a small country, and properly part of Poland, gives name to a great kingdom; the principal divisions of which are,

Countries.	Chief Towns.
East Prussia,	Konigsberg, Memel.
West Prussia,	Thorn, Culm, Elbing.

IN UPPER SAXONY.

Brandenburg,	Berlin, Potsdam.
Pomerania,	Stetin.

IN LOWER SAXONY.

Magdeburg,	Magdeburg, Halle.
Halberstat,	Halberstat.

IN BOHEMIA.

Countries.	Chief Towns.
Glatz,	Glatz.
Silesia,	Breslaw.

IN WESTPHALIA.

Minden,	Minden.
Ravensburg,	Ravensburg.
Lingen,	Lingen.
East Friesland,	Emden.
Cleves,	Cleves.
Meurs,	Meurs.
Mark,	Ham.
Tecklenburg,	Tecklenburg.

IN THE NETHERLANDS.

West Gueldres,	Gueldres.

IN SWITZERLAND.

Neufchatel,	Neufchatel.

Besides the smaller and more distant Principalities and Towns, Prussia may be considered as consisting of four great divisions.

1st, The Electorate of Brandenburg. 2d, The Kingdom of Prussia Proper. 3d, Silesia. 4th, The third part of the Kingdom of Poland, including the Metropolis, Chief Cities, and Ports.

There are supposed to be in the Kingdom of Prussia 570 Towns.

Population. About 6,000,000; and since the late acquisitions in Poland, probably above 8,000,000.

Revenue. About £. 3,600,000.

Standing Army (A. D. 1783) 224,000.

Religion. Lutheran, with a general toleration.

Government. Arbitrary.

Reigning Prince. Frederic William III.

Eldest son's title. Prince Royal.

GERMANY.

E. Long. 5 : 19. N. Lat. 45 : 55. Length, 600 miles; breadth, 500. Capital, Vienna.

Bounded by Denmark and the Baltic, N. Swit-

N. Switzerland and the Alps, S. Poland and Hungary, E. France and the Netherlands, W.

Germany is divided into nine Circles.

	Circles.	Chief Towns.
3 North	Upper Saxony,	Dresden.
	Lower Saxony,	Hamburg.
	Westphalia,	Munster.
3 Middle	Upper Rhine,	Frankfort.
	Lower Rhine,	Heidelburg.
	Franconia,	Nuremberg.
3 South	Swabia,	Augsburg.
	Bavaria,	Munich.
	Austria,	Vienna.

I.

UPPER SAXONY contains,

	Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Pomerania	Prussian,	Stetin.
	Swedish,	Stralsund.
Electorate of Brandenburg,		Berlin, Potsdam, Spandaw.
Electorate of Saxony, including Lusatia, and Misnia,		Dresden on the Elbe, Wittenburg, Gorlitz, Leipsic, Bautzen, Meissen.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Principality of Anhalt,	Dessau, Zerbst.
Duchy of Mersburg,	Mersburg.
Thuringia,	Erfurt, Meinengen, Zeits, Weimar, Stolberg.

There are in this Circle 8 Dukedoms, belonging to different branches of the House of Saxe.

The Revenue of the Elector of Saxony is thought to amount to £.1,300,000.

His Army, on the Peace Establishment, to 27,000 men.

The Population of his Dominions 2,000,000.

II.

LOWER SAXONY contains,

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark,	Meldorp, Gluckstat, Kiel.
Imperial Cities,	Hamburg on the Elbe, Lubec.
D. of Brunswic,	Brunswic, Wolfenbuttle.

	Divisions.	Chief Cities.
To the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover.	D. Lawenburg,	Lawenburg.
	El. Hanover,	Hanover on the Seyne, Herenhausen, Hamelen, Grubenhagen, Gottingen.
	D. Calenberg,	Calenberg.
	D. Lunenburg,	Lunenburg, Zell.
	D. Bremen,	Bremen, an Imperial City.
	D. Mecklenburg,	Schwerin, Strelitz, Gustrow, Wismar.
	Bpk. Hildesheim,	Hildesheim, an Imperial City.
To the King of Prussia	Magdeburg,	Magdeburg.
	Halberstat,	Halberstat.

The Elector of Hanover's Revenue amounts to £.900,000. His Army, A. D. 1783, consisted of 20,000 men.

Population, 850,000.

The Population of Hamburg is calculated at 100,000.

III.

III.

WESTPHALIA contains,

To the North,

The Counties of Emden and Oldenburg; Duchy of Verden, and the Provinces of Delmonhurst, Hoye, and Diepholt, with capitals of the same names.

In the Middle,

The Bishoprics of Munster, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the Counties of Tecklenburg, Lippe, Pyrmont (famous for its Mineral Waters) and Ravensburg; the Duchies of Minden and Westphalia.

To the West,

The Duchies of Cleves, Berg, and Juliers, in which last is Aix la Chapelle, an Imperial Town, famous for its waters; the Bishopric of Liege; and the Counties of Mark, Bentheim, and Steinfort.

Of these Emden, Minden, Cleves,

Meurs, Mark, Lippe, Tecklenburg, belong to the King of Prussia; Hoy, Diepholt, and Bentheim, belong to Hanover; Oldenburg and Delmonhurst, to Denmark; Berg and Juliers, to the Elector Palatine; Westphalia, to the Elector of Cologne; Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg, to their Bishops.

IV.

UPPER RHINE contains,

The Landegraviate of Hesse, and the Witteraw: the former is divided into five districts, belonging to Princes of the House of Hesse; and of the latter, 11 Counties belong to Princes of the House of Nassau; Cassel, Frankfort on the Maine, Spire, Erpach, Zwebruggen or Deuxponts, Fuld, Waldec, Solms, Wetzlar, Marpurg, Homberg.

Of these Frankfort and Spire are Imperial Cities.

The territory of Hesse Cassel is supposed to contain a population of 750,000; its military force about 12,000.

V.

Lower Rhine, or the Electoral Circle, contains four Electorates.

	Divisions.	Chief Towns.
	Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine,	Heidelburg, Manheim, Frankendal.
Archbishoprics and Electorates.	Cologne,	Cologne, Bonn.
	Mentz,	Mentz or Mayence, Aschaffenburg.
	Triers,	Triers or Treves, Coblentz.
	Bishopric of Worms,	Worms, an Imperial City.
	Duchy of Simmeren,	Simmeren.
	County of Meurs,	Meurs.

VI.

Franconia contains,

The three Bishoprics of Wurtsburg, Bamberg, and Aichstat; the States of Cullenbach and Anspach; Mergentheim, the residence of the Grand Master of the Catholic branch of the Teutonic Order; and Nuremburg, an Imperial city. The towns and countries in these divisions generally bear the same name.

VII.

The Circle of SWABIA contains,

The Duchy of Wurtemburg, chief town, Stutgard; the Principalities of Mindelheim, Furstemburg, and Hohenzollern; from the last of these the House of Prussia derives its origin; the Margravates of Baden and Dourlach; the ecclesiastical states of Augsburg, also an Imperial city; Constance, Buchaw, Lindaw, Kempten, and some others; the Imperial cities Ulm, Nordlingen, Rotwell, Hall, &c.; the towns of the Black-Forest, Burgaw, Brisgaw, and others, belonging to Austria.

VIII.

The Circle of BAVARIA contains,

Divisions.		Chief Towns.
The Electorate of Bavaria,	Duchy,	Munich, Ingoldstat, Ratisbon, an Imperial city, where the Diets of the Empire are held.
	Palatinate,	Amberg, Sultsbatch.

These, together with the Duchy of Neuberg, belong to the Elector Palatine, who is also Elector of Bavaria. His Revenue amounts to about £. 1,166,000. The Peace Establishment of his Army to 24,000. The Population of his Dominions is calculated at about 2,000,000.

The rest belongs chiefly to the Bishops of Freissingen and Passau, and the Archbishop of Saltzburg, who is Primate of all Germany.

IX.

The Circle of AUSTRIA, belonging to the Emperor, contains,

Divisions.		Chief Towns.
Archduchy of Austria, or Lower Austria,		Vienna.
Upper Austria,		Lintz.
Four Duchies of	Stiria,	Gratz, Cilley.
	Carinthia,	Clagenfurt.
	Carniola,	Trieste.
	Goritia,	Gorits.
County of Tyrol,		Inspruck.
Bishoprics of	Brixen,	Brixen.
	Trent,	Trent.

When

When Maximilian I. established the Circles, A. D. 1512, there was a tenth Circle of Burgundy, which consisted of Franche Compté and the Netherlands. These ceasing to belong to the Empire, the Burgundian Circle became extinct.

The Circles are under Directors ecclesiastic and temporal; who, upon any emergency, have authority to call the States of the Circles, and to preside in them.

By the Treaty of Luneville, 1801, the Rhine from Switzerland to Holland having been settled as the line of limitation between Germany and France, all that part of the German territory which lay to the west of the Rhine was ceded to France. The Princes who suffered from this cession, were ultimately to be indemnified by exchanges, and by secularising many of the ecclesiastical states.

The Hanse Towns. Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen.

Seas. The German and Baltic.

Principal Rivers. Danube, Lech, Inn,

Drave, Save, Theyss, Moraw, Pruth; Rhine, Neckar, Mayne, Moselle, Meuse, Lippe; Ems; Weser; Elbe, Havel, Spree, Moldaw; Oder.

Population. About 26,000,000.

Army. The Empire was at one time thought able to send forth a contingent army of 400,000.

The Population of Vienna is calculated at 254,000.

Religion. Roman Catholic and Protestant.

There are five Archbishoprics, viz. Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saltzburg, and Vienna. These have under them twenty-eight Suffragans.

Government. The supreme power is vested in the Diet of the Empire, which consists of the Emperor, and the three Colleges of the Empire; the Electoral College, the College of Princes, and the College of Imperial Towns.

There are about 300 Princes in Germany, who are sovereigns in their own dominions,

dominions, though subject to the Emperor as head of the empire.

The Emperor is chosen by nine Electors, viz.

The Archbishop of Mentz,	Chancellor of the Empire when in Germany.
Archbishop of Treves,	Chancellor when in France.
Archbishop of Cologne,	Chancellor when in Italy.
King of Bohemia,	Cup Bearer.
Elector of Bavaria,	Grand Server of Feasts.
Elector of Saxony,	Great Marshall.
Elector of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia)	Great Chamberlain.
Elector Palatine,	Great Steward.
Elector of Hanover, (King of Great Britain)	Arch Treasurer.

When a successor is chosen during the life of the reigning Emperor, he takes the title of King of the Romans.

The Emperor's power is limited in Ger-

many; but he is absolute Monarch in Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and till of late in the Austrian Netherlands.

1. BOHEMIA.

E. Long. 12 : 19. N. Lat. 48 : 52. Length, 478 miles; breadth, 322. Capital, Prague.

Bounded by Saxony and Brandenburg, N. Austria and Bavaria, S. Poland and Hungary, E. and Bavaria, W.

Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Bohemia Proper, chiefly subject to Austria,	Prague, Egra, Glatz, subject to Prussia.
Silesia, chiefly subject to Prussia,	Breslaw, Jagendorff, Glogaw.
Moravia, to Austria,	Olmutz, Brin, Igla.

Religion. Roman Catholic.

Population. 4,000,000.

Revenue. About £.500,000.

2. HUNGARY.

E. Long. 17 : 23. N. Lat. 45 : 49. Length, 300 miles; breadth, 200. Capital, Presburg.

Bounded by Poland, N. Sclavonia, S. Transylvania, E. Austria, W.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Upper Hungary,	Presburg, Chremnitz, Tockay, Waradin, Pest.
Lower Hungary,	Buda, Temeswar, Raab, Gran.

There are in Hungary two Archbishops and fifteen Bishops. The Archbishop of Gran has a revenue of about £.36,000 per annum.

Population. 6,300,000.

Revenue. About £. 1,500,000.

3. TRANSYLVANIA.

E. Long. 22 : 25. N. Lat. 45 : 48. Length, 180 miles; breadth, 120. Capital, Hermanstadt.

Bounded by Poland, N. Walachia, S. Moldavia, E. Hungary, W.

Population. 1,250,000.

4. SCLAVONIA.

E. Long. 16 : 22. N. Lat. 45 : 47. Length, 200 miles; breadth, 60. Chief Towns, Posega, Walpo, Esseck.

Bounded by Drave, N. Save, S. Danube, E. Stiria, W.

5. CROATIA.

E. Long. 15 : 17. N. Lat. 44 : 47. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 70. Chief Towns, Carlstat, Zagrab, Castanovitz.

Bounded by Save, N. Dalmatia, S. Bosnia, E. Carniola, W.

Mountains. The Carpathian or Crapac, and the Irongate Mountains.

Rivers. Moraw, Theyss, Marosch, Temes, Danube, Drave, Save.

Lakes. Platen, or Balaton Sea, and Newsidler Sea.

All these are named the Emperor of Germany's hereditary dominions.

The division of Poland, seized on by the

the Emperor, is now called Gallicia and Lodomiria. The chief towns of it are Lemberg, Brody and Cracow. The population of it is supposed to be near three millions.

The Salt Mines near Cracow are now a valuable branch of the Imperial Revenue.

Morlachia, part of Dalmatia and Walachia, belong to the Emperor. Also that part of Moldavia called the Buckowina.

The established Religion is the Roman Catholic.

The Government is despotic.

The Emperor's Revenue from Germany, Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands, is thought to amount to £.12,400,000; and the population of all his dominions is calculated at 23,000,000.

The Emperor's Forces, on the peace establishment, amount to 282,000.

Reigning Prince. His Imperial Majesty Francis II.

TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOJI'S SARASWATI MAHAL.

NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands are seventeen Provinces, which formerly made the chief part of the Circle of Burgundy.

They are divided into the Seven United Provinces, usually known by the name of Holland; and the ten Catholic Provinces, commonly called The Netherlands.

SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

E. Long. 2 : 7. N. Lat. 51 : 54. Length, 150 miles; breadth, 150. Chief Town, Amsterdam.

Bounded by the German Sea, N. Flanders, S. Germany, E. British Channel, W.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Friesland,	Lewarden, Dockum, Harlingen, Franker.
Groningen,	Groningen.
Overyssel,	Deventer, Zwoll, Campen.

Gelderland,

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Gelderland and Zutphen,	Nimeguen, Bommel, Arnheim, Zutphen, Loo; Guelders belonging to the King of Prussia, and Ruremond to the Emperor.
Utrecht,	Utrecht, Amersfort.
Holland,	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, Dort, Helvoetsluys.
Zealand,	Middleburg, Campvere, Flushing.

Seas. German Sea, Texel, Zuyder Sea.

Principal Rivers. The Rhine, Maese, Scheldt, and their branches; the chief branches of the Rhine are the Waal and Lech.

The United Provinces are supposed to contain 113 Towns, and 1,400 Villages.

Their Population. 2,760,000.

The Population of Amsterdam about 212,000.

Revenue. £. 4,000,000.

Standing army. 37,000 men.

Navy.

Navy. 95 Ships of War.

Religion. Calvinism.

Government. Republican, with the Stadtholder formerly at the head of it; now under twelve Directors.

The last Stadtholder was William V. Prince of Orange; still alive, 1804.

NETHERLANDS,

As previous to the Revolution War of France.

Austrian, French, and Dutch.

E. Long. 2 : 7. N. Lat. 49 : 52. Length, 200 miles; breadth, 200. Chief Town, Brussels.

Bounded by Holland, N. France, S. Germany, E. English Channel, W.

Ten Provinces.		Chief Towns.
1 Brabant,	Dutch,	Boisleduc, Breda, Maestricht, Bergen-op-Zoom.
	Austrian,	Brussels, Louvain, Velvorden.
2 Antwerp,	Aust.	Antwerp.
3 Malines,	Aust.	Mechlin.

4 Limburg,

Ten Provinces.		Chief Towns.
4 Limburg,	Aust.	Limburg.
	Dutch,	Dalem.
5 Luxemburg,	Aust.	Luxemburg.
	French,	Thionville. Montmedi.
6 Namur,	Austr. and French,	Namur and Charleroy.
7 Hainault,	Austrian,	Mons, Aeth, Enguien.
	French,	Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Landrecy.
8 Cambresis,	French,	Cambray, Crevecour.
9 Artois,	French,	Arras, St. Omer, Aire.
10 Flanders.	Dutch,	Sluys, Axel, Hulst.
	Austrian,	Ghent, Tournay, Bruges, Ypres, Ostend, Oudenard.
	French,	Lisle, Dunkirk, Douay.

Principal Rivers. Maese, Sambre, Scheldt, Lis, Scarpe.

Principal Canals. Those of Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend.

Population of the Austrian Netherlands, 1,880,000; of the French Netherlands, above 1,000,000; of the Dutch, about 500,000.

Religion. Roman Catholic, except in the Dutch districts.

Government. The Provinces had the same sort of Government with the countries to which they belonged. The Austrian Netherlands were by some considered as a Circle of the Empire, the States of which were held by the Emperor's Viceroy, or Governor-general, who resided at Brussels.

Their national privileges were contained in a sort of *Magna Charta*, called the *Joyeuse Entrée*.

They have lately been annexed to France, and form part of the re-united Departments.

Their historical epochs are,

1. While Gaul was under the Romans.

2. Under the Merovingian Kings of France.

3. Under the ancient Earls of Flanders.

4. Under the Dukes of Burgundy.

5. Under the Austrian dominion.

6. The French Revolution.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

The British Islands are two great islands, and several smaller ones.

The two great islands are, Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain is divided into two parts, England and Scotland, which were united into one kingdom under Queen Anne, A. D. 1707.

ENGLAND.

Long. 2 E. : 6 W. N. Lat. 50 : 56. Length, 360 miles; breadth, 300. Capital, London.

Bounded by Scotland, N. English Channel, S. German Sea, E. St. George's Channel and Irish Sea, W.

It is divided into the Kingdom of England, containing forty Counties; and the Principality of Wales, containing twelve Counties.

Of the forty English Counties, there are six in the North, eighteen Middle Counties, six in the East, six in the South, and four in the West of England.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Northern.	Northumberland,	Newcastle, Berwick, Shields, Morpeth, Alnwick.
	Cumberland,	Carlisle, Penrith, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Keswick.
	Westmoreland,	Appleby, Kendale, Lonsdale.

Northumberland is 74 miles long, and 45 broad; has 40 parishes, and 5 market towns; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Cumberland is 75 miles long, and 27 broad; has 58 parishes, and 12 market towns; and sends 6 members to parliament.

Westmoreland is 40 miles long, and 24 broad; has parishes,

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Northern.	Durham,	Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Stanhope, Hartlepool.
	Yorkshire, divided into three Ridings; North, East, and West.	York, Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Pontefract, Hull, Richmond, Scarborough, Sheffield, Doncaster, Beverley, Northallerton, Burlington.
	Lancashire,	Lancaster, Manchester, Preston, Liverpool, Warrington.
Mid.	Cheshire,	Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas.

26 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Durham is 35 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; has 118 parishes, and 6 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, is about 90 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; it contains 563 parishes, and 58 market towns; and sends 30 members to parliament.

Lancashire is 70 miles long, and 30 broad; has 66 parishes, and 23 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament.

Cheshire is 50 miles long, and 33 broad; has 86

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Middle.	Derbyshire,	Derby, Chesterfield.
	Staffordshire,	Stafford, Litchfield, Newcastle under Line, Wolverhampton.
	Warwickshire,	Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham.
	Worcestershire,	Worcester, Droitwich, Bewdley, Stourbridge.
	Shropshire,	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock.

parishes, and 13 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Derbyshire is 54 miles long, and 24 broad; has 106 parishes, and 9 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Staffordshire is 44 miles long, and 27 broad; has 130 parishes, and 16 market towns; and sends 10 members to parliament.

Warwickshire is 47 miles long, and 27 broad; has 158 parishes, and 17 market towns; and sends 6 members to parliament.

Worcestershire is 35 miles long, and 27 broad; has 152 parishes, and 11 market towns; and sends 9 members to parliaments.

Shropshire borders on Wales; is 48 miles long, and

28 broad;

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Middle.	Herefordshire,	Hereford, Lemster, Weobly.
	Monmouthshire,	Monmouth, Chepstow, Abergavenny.
	Gloucestershire,	Gloucester, Tewksbury, Cirencester.
	Oxfordshire,	Oxford, Banbury, Henley, Woodstock.

28 broad; has 170 parishes, and 13 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament.

Herefordshire is 40 miles long, and 27 broad; has 176 parishes, and 13 market towns; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Monmouthshire is 33 miles long, and 22 broad; has 127 parishes, and 7 market towns; and sends 3 members to parliament.

Gloucestershire is 65 miles long, and 32 broad; has 280 parishes, and 20 market towns; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Oxfordshire is 47 miles long, and 29 broad; has an University, consisting of 20 colleges, and 5 halls; has 280 parishes, and 12 market towns; and sends 10 members to parliament.

Bucking-

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Middle.	Buckinghamshire,	Aylesbury, Buckingham, High Wickham, Great Marlow.
	Bedfordshire,	Bedford, Wooburn, Dunstable, Biggleswade.
	Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon, St. Ives, Kimbolton, St. Neots.
	Northamptonshire,	Northampton, Peterborough, Daventry.
	Rutlandshire,	Oakham, Uppingham.

Buckinghamshire is 40 miles long, and about 18 broad; has 185 parishes, and 15 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament.

Bedfordshire is about 24 miles long, and 16 broad; has 116 parishes, and 10 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Huntingdonshire, about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; has 79 parishes, and 6 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Northamptonshire, about 40 miles long, and 20 broad; has 326 parishes, and 11 market towns; and sends 9 members to parliament.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England, about

15 miles

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Middle.	Leicestershire,	Leicester, Bosworth, Harborough.
	Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham, Southwell, Newark.
	Lincolnshire,	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston, Grantham.
East.	Norfolk,	Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth.
	Suffolk,	Ipswich, Bury, Leostoffe, Sudbury.

15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, has 48 parishes, and 2 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Leicestershire is 33 miles long; has 193 parishes, and 12 market towns; and sends 4 members to parliament.

Nottinghamshire is 38 miles long, and 20 broad; has 168 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Lincolnshire is 55 miles long, and 36 broad; has 630 parishes, and 24 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament.

Norfolk is 60 miles long, and 34 broad; has 660 parishes, and 27 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament.

Suffolk is 50 miles long, and 25 broad; has 572 parishes,

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
East.	Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
	Hertfordshire,	Hertford, St. Albans, Royston, Ware.
	Middlesex,	London, Westminster, Uxbridge, Brentford, Kensington.
	Essex,	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Malden.

parishes, and 28 market towns; and sends 16 members to parliament.

Cambridgeshire is 47 miles long, and 18 broad; has 163 parishes, and 9 market towns; has also an University, consisting of 12 colleges, and 4 halls; and sends 6 members to parliament.

Hertfordshire is about 31 miles long, and 28 broad; has 120 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends 6 members to parliament.

Middlesex is 20 miles long, and 14 broad; has 126 parishes, and 4 market towns, besides London; and sends 8 members to parliament.

Essex is 44 miles long, and 42 broad; has 415 parishes, and 27 market towns; and sends 8 members to parliament.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
South.	Kent,	Canterbury, Maidstone, Chatham, Rochester, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Dover.
	Surry,	Southwark, Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Epsom, Richmond.
	Sussex,	Chichester, Lewes, Horsham, Arundel, Brighthelmstone, Hastings, Rye.
	Hampshire,	Winchester, Southampton, Rumsey, Portsmouth; Newport and Cowes on the Isle of Wight.

Kent is 58 miles in length, and 48 in breadth; has 408 parishes, and 27 market towns; and sends 10 members to parliament.

Surry is 36 miles long, and 23 broad; has 150 parishes, and 7 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament.

Sussex is 80 miles long, and 24 broad; has 312 parishes, and 13 market towns; and sends 20 members to parliament.

Hampshire is 40 miles long, and 35 broad; has 253 parishes, and 20 market towns; and sends 26 members to parliament.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
South.	Berkshire,	Reading, Windsor, Newbury.
South.	Wiltshire,	Salisbury, Marlborough, Devizes.
West.	Dorsetshire,	Dorchester, Shaftesbury, Pool, Weymouth.
West.	Somersetshire,	Bath, Wells, Bristol, Taunton, Froome.
West.	Devonshire,	Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Barnstable.

Berkshire is 40 miles long, and 24 broad; has 140 parishes, and 12 market towns; and sends 9 members to parliament.

Wiltshire is 54 miles long, and 33 broad; has 304 parishes, and 20 market towns; and sends 34 members to parliament.

Dorsetshire is 52 miles long, and 27 broad; has 248 parishes, and 15 market towns; and sends 20 members to parliament.

Somersetshire is 56 miles long, and 28 broad; has 385 parishes, and 35 market towns; and sends 18 members to parliament.

Devonshire is 73 miles long, and 53 broad; has 394 parishes, and 28 market towns; and sends 26 members to parliament.

Cornwall

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
West.	Cornwall,	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro, Bodmin.

Cornwall is 75 miles long, and 26 miles over where broadest; has 161 parishes, and 27 market towns; and sends 44 members to parliament.

The Counties are also divided according to the six Circuits of the Judges.

1. Home Circuit. Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, Sussex.

2. Norfolk Circuit. Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk.

3. Oxford Circuit. Berks, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester.

4. Midland Circuit. Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Warwick.

5. Western Circuit. Hants, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall.

6. Northern Circuit. Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland.

Middlesex and Cheshire are not included in the Circuits; the former being the seat of the courts of justice, and the latter being comprehended in one of the Welsh Circuits.

The divisions of the Saxon Heptarchy were,

1. Kent comprehended the County of Kent.

2. Sussex or the South Saxons; Sussex and Surry.

3. East Angles; Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely.

4. Wessex, or the West Saxons; Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Berks.

5. Northumberland; Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Scotland to the Frith of Forth.

6. Essex, or the East Saxons; Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.

7. Mercia; Gloster, Hereford, Warwic, Worcester, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton,

ton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, the other part of Hertfordshire.

WALES.

Wales is divided into North Wales and South Wales. It is also divided into four Circuits; *viz*.

I. Chester, or North-East Circuit.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
North Wales.	1 Flint,	Flint, St. Asaph, Holiwell.
	2 Denbigh,	Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthyn.
	3 Montgomery,	Montgomery, Lanvylin.
	Cheshire,	Chester, &c. (as already mentioned.)

Flintshire is 29 miles long, and 18 wide; has 21 parishes, and 2 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Denbighshire is 39 miles long, and 15 broad; has 57 parishes, and 4 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Montgomeryshire is 35 miles long, and 34 broad; has

II. North-West Circuit.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
North Wales.	4 Anglesea,	Beaumaris, Newburgh, Holyhead.
	5 Carnarvon,	Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.
	6 Merioneth,	Harley, Bala.

III. South-East Circuit.

S. Wales.	7 Radnor,	Radnor, Presteign.
	8 Brecknock,	Brecknock, Bealt, Hay.

has 68 parishes, and 6 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

The Isle of Anglesea is 24 miles long, and 14 broad; has 74 parishes, and 2 market towns; and sends 1 member to parliament.

Carnarvonshire is 50 miles long, and 13 broad; has 68 parishes, and 6 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliaments.

Merionethshire is 47 miles long, and 25 broad; has 37 parishes, and 5 market towns; and sends 1 member to parliament.

Radnorshire is about 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; has 52 parishes, and 4 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Brecknockshire is 39 miles long, and 27 broad; has 61 parishes,

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
S. Wales.	9 Glamorgan,	Cardiff, Landaff, Cowbridge, Swansea.

IV. South-West Circuit.

South Wales.	10 Pembroke,	Pembroke, St. David's, Haverford-west, Milfordhaven.
	11 Cardigan,	Cardigan, Aberistwith.
	12 Carmarthen,	Carmarthen, Kidwelly.

61 parishes, and 4 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Glamorganshire is 27 miles long, and 25 broad; has 118 parishes, and 9 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Pembrokeshire is about 37 miles long, and 18 broad; has 145 parishes, and 5 market towns; and sends 3 members to parliament.

Cardiganshire is about 42 miles long, and 20 broad; has 64 parishes, and 4 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

Carmarthenshire is 48 miles long, and 25 broad; has 145 parishes, and 8 market towns; and sends 2 members to parliament.

The chief Ports for Ships of War are, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham.

The principal trading Towns are, London, Bristol, Liverpool.

The principal manufacturing Towns are, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Norwich, Colchester.

Islands. Holy Island, Coquet, Sheppy, Thanet, Isle of Wight, Portland, Purbeck, Scilly Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Anglesey, the Isle of Man.

Mountains. Malvern Hills, Peak of Derby, Snowden, and Plinlimmon.

Rivers. Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Humber, Derwent, Thames, Medway, Severn.

Seas. The German Sea, the English, the Irish, and St. George's Channel.

Straits. Dover.

Religion. The Episcopal Protestant. The King is Head of the Church: under him are the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops, besides the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is first

Peer

Peer of the Realm, and Metropolitan of the Church. He has under him twenty-one Diocesans, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, Lincoln, Rochester, Litchfield and Coventry, Hereford, Worcester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Norwich, Oxford, Gloucester, Peterborough, Bristol: In Wales, St. David's, Landaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor.

The Archbishop of York's province comprehends the Dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man.

The Archbishop of Canterbury takes rank next to the Princes of the Blood: the Archbishop of York takes rank next to the Lord Chancellor.—Of the Bishops, London is the first, Durham the second, Winchester the third; the others take place according to the time of their being made Bishops. They all take rank before the Lay-Barons, and all have seats in the House of Peers, except the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

In England there are supposed to be

28 cities, about 650 towns, and 1,586,000 dwelling-houses.

Population of England and Wales, about 9,343,188.

Exclusive of the Population of Scotland and Ireland, the natives of the countries subject to the British Empire are calculated at forty millions.

The Revenue, A. D. 1792, amounted to £.16,912,193. About the same time the imports amounted to £.19,659,358; the exports to £.24,905,200. The circulating money about forty millions.

The British manufactures, 1801, have been estimated at the annual value of £.63,600,000; and to employ about 1,585,000 persons.

The landed property has been computed at a rental of £.33,000,000.

The National Debt (A. D. 1804) is about five hundred millions. The interest of it about twenty millions.

Civil List, or King's Revenue, one million.

The Poor's Rates exceed five million.

The

The Peace Establishment of the Army used to be about 40,000; and in war about 150,000.

In 1801, during the war, the Regulars were computed at 193,187; Militia, 78,040; Fencibles, 31,415: in all, 302,642. The expence, thirteen millions. Towards the beginning of 1804, the effective Military Force of England and Scotland, according to the returns, amounted to six hundred and forty thousand men. The supplies voted amounted to thirty-six millions five hundred and ten thousand pounds. Those for Ireland to four millions, seven hundred and eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty-two pounds. In all, forty millions, nine hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds.

The Navy, A. D. 1801, consisted of about 787 Ships of War.

Seamen and Marines, about 120,000.

Government. Limited Monarchy.

The Parliament, or Supreme Council of the Nation, consists of King, Lords, and Commons. The Commons are the Repre-

sentatives of the People. There are five hundred and thirteen English Representatives, and forty-five Scotch; in all, five hundred and fifty-eight. Since the Union with Ireland, a hundred more have been added to the number.

Reigning Prince. George III.

Eldest son's title. Prince of Wales.

Universities. Oxford and Cambridge. Oxford consists of twenty Colleges, and five Halls; and Cambridge of twelve Colleges and four Halls.

The principal Epochs of English History are,

1. The invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar.

2. The invasion by the Saxons.

3. The invasion by the Danes.

4. The Norman conquest, A. D. 1042.

5. The wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

6. The Reformation.

7. The civil wars in the time of Charles the First.

8. The Revolution.
9. The Union with Scotland.
10. The Union with Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

W. Long. 1 : 6. N. Lat. 54 : 59. Length, 300 miles; breadth, 150. Capital, Edinburgh.

Bounded by the German and Irish Seas, N. E. and W. by England S.

It is divided into thirty-three Counties or Shires.

Shires.	Chief Towns.
Orkney, (including Shetland)	Kirkwall. Lerwic.
Caithness,	Wick and Thurso.
Sutherland, (including Strathnaver)	Strathy. Dornock.
Ross,	Taine, Dingwall.
Inverness,	Inverness, Fort Augustus.
Cromartie,	Cromartie.
Nairn,	Nairn.

Shires.	Chief Towns.
Elgin, (including Murray)	Elgin. Forres.
Bamff,	Bamff, Cullen.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeen.
Kincardin, or Mearns,	Kincardin.
Forfar,(including Angus)	Forfar,Montrose, Dundee.
Perth,	Perth, Dunkeld, Blair.
Fife,	St. Andrew's, Cowper, Falkland.
Kinross,	Kinross, Alloway.
Clacmanan,	Clacmanan.
Stirling,	Stirling.
Dumbarton,	Dumbarton.
Argyle,	Inverary, Campbeltown.
Bute,	Rothsay.
Renfrew,	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow.
Lanerk, (Clydesdale)	Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk.
Air,	Air, Kilmarnock, Irwin.

Shires.	Chief Towns.
Kirkcudbright, (East Galloway)	Kirkcudbright.
Wigton, (West Galloway)	Wigton, Stranraver, Whitehorn.
Dumfries,	Dumfries, Annan.
Peebles, (Tweedale)	Peebles.
Selkirk,	Selkirk.
Roxborough,	Jedburgh, Kelso, Melross.
Merse, (Berwick)	Duns, Lauder.
Haddington, (East Lothian)	Dunbar, Haddington, North Berwick.
Linlithgow, (West Lothian)	Linlithgow, Queensferry, Burroughstonness.
Edinburgh, (Mid Lothian)	Edinburgh, Musselburg, Leith, Dalkeith.

Mountains. The Grampian, Pentland, Lammermuir, Tiviot, Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, Fergus.

Lakes. Loch Tay, Loch Lomond, Loch Ness, Loch Leven, Loch Fine.

Rivers. Spey, Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, Clyde, Tweed.

Popu-

Population. 1,600,000.

Religion. The Presbyterian or Calvinist. There are 941 Parishes, forming 69 Presbyteries, and 15 provincial Synods. The principal Ecclesiastical Court is the General Assembly, which meets once a year, with a Commissioner who represents the King. The Chairman, or President of the meeting, is called Moderator.

The ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland consisted of two Archbishops, St. Andrews and Glasgow, and twelve Bishops.

Government. Nearly the same as in England. The Scotch Peers are represented in the British Parliament by sixteen of their own number; and the Shires and Royal Boroughs, by forty-five members of the House of Commons.

Their principal Courts are the Courts of Session and Justiciary. The former consists of a President and fourteen Senators; the other, of five Judges and a President, stiled the Lord Justice Clerk.

They follow the civil, more than the

common law of England; and causes are not here determined by jury, as in England; except in criminal cases, and then a majority decide.

The Language in the Lowlands of Scotland may be called a provincial English; that of the Highlands is Erse or Irish.

There are four Universities in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews.

The Islands of Scotland are, Shetland, the Orcades or Orkneys to the North, and the Hebrides or Western Islands.

Of the Shetland Islands, the principal town is Lerwic, on Brassa Sound. They are a numerous group, of which twenty-six are said to be inhabited. The principal Island is called Mainland.

The Orkneys, nearer the northern point of Scotland, from which they are divided by the Pentland Frith, are not less numerous. They are better peopled, and carry on a considerable trade. The largest island is also called Mainland, and the principal town of it is Kirkwall.

These Islands form together a County or Shire.

The Hebudes or Hebrides are dispersed over the West Coast of Scotland, stretching North from the Chersonese, or land of Cantire, in Argyleshire.

The most considerable of them are, Ilay, Jura, Mull, Icolmkill (Jona), Sky, Staffa, &c.

To the East of Cantire, in the Firth of Clyde, are the considerable Islands of Arran and Bute, and the smaller Islands the two Cumbras. Rothsay, the chief town of Bute, gives a title to the heir of the British Crowns.

IRELAND.

W. Long. 5 : 10. N. Lat. 51 : 56. Length, 300 miles; breadth, 160. Capital, Dublin.

Bounded by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, E. Atlantic Ocean, S. W. and N.

It is divided into four Provinces, einster,

ster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster; and these are divided into thirty-two Counties.

I. LEINSTER.

	Counties.	Chief Towns.
1	Louth,	Drogheda, Dundalk.
2	East Meath,	Trim, Navan.
3	West Meath,	Mullingar, Athlone.
4	Longford,	Longford, Granard.
5	Dublin,	Dublin.
6	Kildare,	Naas, Athy, Kildare.
7	King's County,	Philipstown.
8	Queen's County,	Maryborough.
9	Wicklow,	Wicklow, Arklow.
10	Carlow,	Carlow, Leighlim.
11	Wexford,	Wexford, Ferns.
12	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny.

II. ULSTER.

1	Donnegal,	Donnegal, Lifford, Raphoe.
2	Londonderry,	Londonderry, Cole-rain.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
3 Antrim,	Antrim, Carrickfergus, Belfast.
4 Tyrone,	Omagh, Dungannon.
5 Fermenagh,	Eniskillen.
6 Armagh,	Armagh, Charlemont.
7 Down,	Down-Patrick, Dromore, Hilsborough.
8 Monaghan,	Monaghan.
9 Cavan,	Cavan, Kilmore.

III. CONNAUGHT.

1 Leitrim,	Leitrim, Carrick.
2 Roscommon,	Roscommon, Elfrin.
3 Mayo,	Castlebar, Ballenrobe.
4 Sligo,	Sligo, Colooney.
5 Galway,	Galway, Tuam.

IV. MUNSTER.

1 Clare,	Clare, Ennis, Kilaloe.
2 Limerick,	Limerick.
3 Kerry,	Tralee, Ardfort.
4 Cork,	Cork, Kinsale, Ross.

Counties.	Chief Towns.
5 Waterford,	Waterford, Lismore, Dungarvan.
6 Tipperary,	Clonmell, Tipperary, Cashel.

Rivers. The Bann, Boyne, Liffy, Barrow, Blackwater, Lee, Shannon.

Population. From 3 to 4,000,000.

The military force at the beginning of 1804 amounted to 50,000 Regulars, besides a very numerous Militia and Yeomanry.

Revenue. £. 1,300,000.

Religion. The same as in England, though the Roman Catholics are the more numerous part of the people.

There are four Archbishoprics; Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and eighteen Bishoprics.

The Government was nearly the same as that of England; being vested in a House of Peers and a House of Commons consisting of three hundred members. The King still continues to be represented

by

by a Viceroy, or Lord Lieutenant. It is now united to England, and the form of Government is identically the same. The Commons are represented by a hundred Members in the British Parliament; the Lay Lords, by 28 Peers, and the Spiritual, by one Archbishop and three Bishops.

FRANCE.

W. and E. Long. 5 : 8. N. Lat. 42 : 51. Length, 600 miles; breadth, 500. Capital, Paris.

Bounded by the English Channel and Netherlands, N. Pyrenees and Mediterranean, S. Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, E. Bay of Biscay, W.

France was divided by the National Assembly into 83 Departments; the Departments into 1720 *Communes* or Districts, and these again into smaller districts called Cantons, making in all 6,400. To these may be added about 25 reunited Departments, according to the progress of the French

French conquests. Thus the total number is 108, besides 13 Colonial Departments. The original arrangement has been much deviated from.

The several Departments are so designated by local circumstances and geographical references, that it is reckoned unnecessary here to enumerate them.

Every Department forms a Prefecture, and is now divided into (*Arrondissements*) Circles.

The Divisions under the Monarchy were

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Picardy,	Amiens, Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville, Peronne, St. Quentin.
Isle of France,	Paris, Versailles, St. Germain, Fontainbleau, Compiegne, Senlis, Noyon, Laon, Soissons.
Champagne,	Rheims, Troyes, Sens, Chalons sur Marne, Sedan, Langres.

Provinces.		Chief Towns.
Lorrain,	Lorrain (proper)	Nancy.
	Bar,	Bar le Duc, Pont à Mousson.
	Three Bishoprics of	Verdun, Metz, and Toul.
Alsace,		Strasburg, Colmar.
Franche Compté,		Besançon, Dole, Salins, Gray.
Burgundy,		Dijon, Auxerre, Autun, Semur, Chalons sur Soane, Charolles, Macon, Bourg en Bresse, Bellay, Trevoux.
Normandy,	Upper,	Rouen, Dieppe, Havre, Lisieux.
	Lower,	Caen, Bayeux, Coutance, Avranches.
Bretagne,	Upper,	Rennes, St. Malo, Nantz.
	Lower,	Morlaix, Brest, Port l'Orient.
Orleanois,	Anjou,	Angers, Saumur.
	Maine,	Mans.
	Perche,	Mortagne.
	Orleanois, (prop.)	Orleans, Chartres, Montargis, Blois.

Provinces.		Chief Towns.
Orleanois,	Nivernois,	Nevers.
	Berry,	Bourges.
	Touraine,	Tours.
	Poitou,	Poitiers.
	Aunis, including the Isles of Rhé and Oleron.	Rochelle, Rochfort.
	Angoumois,	Angoulesme, Cognac.
Lyonnois,	La Marche,	Gueret.
	Bourbonnois,	Moulins.
	Lyonnois,	Lyons.
	Forez,	Montbrison.
	Beaujolois,	Ville Franche.
	Auvergne,	Clermont, Riom.
Guyenne,	Guyenne (prop.) or Bourdelois,	Bourdeaux.
	Saintonge,	Saintes.
	Perigord,	Perigeux.
	Limosin,	Limoges.
	Agenois,	Agen.
	Quercy,	Montauban. Cahors.
	Rovergue,	Rhodez.

Provinces		Chief Towns.
Gascony,	Gascony (prop.) or Chalosse.	Aire.
	Landes,	Dax.
	Bazadois,	Bazas.
	Condomois,	Condom.
	Labour,	Bayonne.
	Armagnac,	Auch, capital of all Gascony.
	Bearn,	Pau.
	Bas Navarre,	St. Palais.
	Bigorre,	Tarbes.
	Cominge,	St. Bertrand.
Languedoc,	Upper,	Toulouse, Carcassone.
	Lower,	Narbonne. Beziers. Montpelliers, Nismes.
	Foix,	Foix.
	Roussillon,	Perpignan.
North Languedoc, or Cevennes,	Velay,	Le Puy.
	Vivarez,	Veviers.
	Gevaudan,	Mende.
Dauphiné,	Upper,	Grenoble, Briançon, Embrun.
	Lower,	Vienne, Valence.
	Orange,	Orange.

Provinces.		Chief Towns.
Provence,	Provence (prop.)	Aix, Marseilles, Arles, Toulon.
	Venaissin,	Carpentras.
	Avignon, belonging formerly to the Pope.	

France was also divided according to its Governments, of which there were thirty-six, exclusive of that of the French Netherlands; eleven to the North, eighteen in the Middle, and seven to the South of France.

There were in France 12 Parliaments, 26 Universities, 18 Archbishoprics, 111 Bishoprics, 166,000 Clergy, and 5,400 Convents.

France, under the Monarchy, was supposed to contain 400 cities, 1,500 small towns, 100,000 villages, and 43,000 parishes. The number has been, since the Revolution, greatly encreased.

Mountains. The Alps, Jura, Vauge, Cevennes, Pyrenees.

Seas. The Mediterranean, Bay of Biscay, and Gulf of Lyons.

Rivers. There are said to be in France 200 navigable Rivers, the chief of which are, the Rhine, Moselle, Maese, Scheld, Seine, Loire, Charente, Garonne, Soane, Rhone.

The chief Ports for Ships of War are, Toulon, Brest, Port Louis, Rochfort, Havre de Grace, and Cherburg. The chief trading Ports are, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, l'Orient, Rochelle, Nantes, Dunkirk. To these may be added Antwerp, Ostend, and the Dutch Ports.

The Revenue used to be about £.18,000,000. It had by some been calculated to amount to even £.25,000,000; while the expenditure amounted to a still greater sum. Owing to their conquests and exactions, though their commerce is suspended, the Revenue must now exceed what it was at any preceding period.

The circulating money in France has been calculated at 90 millions.

The

The Land Forces of France, under the Monarchy, consisted of about 300,000 men; during the Revolution, from 600,000 to a million.

The Naval, of 266 Ships of War, under the Monarchy.

Population, including their late conquests, towards 32,000,000. By others made to amount to upwards of 40,000,000.

Population of Paris about 547,000.

The Religion, Roman Catholic, with general toleration.

The Government, Despotic, though under a republican form.

Their present Chief Magistrate is called the First Consul, with two subordinate Consuls.

Their Constituent Authorities are the Council of State, the Senate, the Legislative Body, the Tribunate, the Tribunate of Cassation; but this, together with the title of the Chief of the State, is now changing for a new fashion of Government, called the Empire of the Gauls.

The last reigning Prince was His Most Christian Majesty, Lewis XVI.

The Eldest Son's Title the Dauphin.

The principal Epochs of French History may be thus arranged:

1. The Celtæ, Aquitani and Belgæ, and the establishment of the Phocean Colony at Marseilles.

2. The Conquest by the Romans.

3. The Conquest by the Franks, under Clovis, A. D. 490.

4. The Merovingian Race.

5. The Carlovingian, A. D. 750.

6. The House of Capet, A. D. 987.

7. The Crusades.

8. The Wars with England.

9. Louis XI.

10. Francis I.

11. Henry IV.

12. Louis XIV.

13. The late Revolution.

14. The change of Government which has just taken place (1804), by the appointment of Bonaparte Emperor of the Gauls.

SWITZER-

SWITZERLAND.

E. Long. 6 : 11. N. Lat. 45 : 48. Length, 260 miles; breadth, 100. Capital, Berne.

Bounded by Alsace and Swabia, N. Italy, S. Tyrol, E. France, W.

Switzerland is divided into thirteen Cantons.

Cantons.	Chief Towns.
Basil, Prot.	Basil.
Soleure, or Solothurn, Pop.	Soleure.
Berne, Prot.	Berne.
Friburg, Pop.	Friburg.
Lucerne, Pop.	Lucerne.
Underwald, Pop.	Stantz.
Switz, Pop.	Swiss.
Zug, Pop.	Zug.
Zurich, Prot.	Zurich.
Schaffhausen, Prot.	Schaffhausen.
Appenzel, Prot. and Pop.	Appenzel.
Glaris, Prot. and Pop.	Glaris.
Uri, Pop.	Altorf.

Population. 2,880,000.

Army. Their Military Force used to be reckoned at about 20,000; besides 29 regiments in foreign service.

Revenue. About £.1,000,000.

Allies of the Swiss.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.
The Rep. of the Grisons, to which are subject Chiavenna, Bormeo, and the Valteline,	Coire.
Population. 800,000.	
Ab. and Rep. of St. Gall, on which Tokenburg depends,	St. Gall, Tokenburg.
Population. 50,000.	
Rep. of Vallais,	Sion.
Population. 440,000.	
Rep. of Geneva,	Geneva.
Population. 24,000.	
County of Neufchatel,	Neufchatel.
Population. 100,000.	
Rep. of Muhlhausen,	Muhlhausen.

Swiss subjects. Sargans, Turgow, Rotwel, Rheintal, Baden, Lugano, Lucarno, &c.

Government.

Government. Republican; but the independence of the State is, for the present, absorbed in the Government of France.

The Title of the principal Magistrate is Landaman, at present bestowed on Louis Daffry.

Religion. Roman Catholic, in seven Cantons; and Protestant chiefly in the other six.

There are five Universities, Geneva, Lausanne, Berne, Basil, Zurich.

Title. The Helvetic Body.

Rivers. The Rhone, the Rhine, the Aar, Reuss, Limmat, Thur.

Lakes. Geneva, Constance, Lucerne, Zurich, Neufchatel.

Mountains. The Alps, Jura, St. Bernard, St. Gothard. Mont Blanc, the highest summit of the Alps, is about 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps, in their various ranges, are supposed to embrace a circuit of about 550 miles.

SPAIN.

W. and E. Long. 10 : 3. N. Lat. 36 : 44. Length, 700 miles; breadth, 600. Capital, Madrid.

Bounded by the Bay of Biscay and Pyrenees, N. Straits of Gibraltar, S. Portugal and the Atlantic, W. Mediterranean, E.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Gallicia,	Compostella, Corunna, Ferrol.
Asturia,	Oviedo.
Biscay,	Bilboa.
Upper Navarre,	Pampeluna.
Arragon,	Saragossa, Huesca.
Catalonia,	Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida.
Valentia,	Valentia, Alicant.
Murcia,	Murcia, Carthagena,
Granada,	Granada, Malaga.
Andalusia,	Seville, Cadiz, Cordovo.
New Castile,	Madrid, Escurial, Toledo, Aranjuez.

Old

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Old Castile,	Burgos, Segovia.
Leon,	Leon, Valladolid, Salamanca.
Estremadura,	Merida, Badayoz.
Islands. Iviça,	Iviça.
Majorca,	Majorca.
Minorca,	Portmahon, Ciudadella.

Bays. Biscay, Ferrol, Corunna (the Groyne), Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthagena, Alicant, Valentia, Roses.

Rivers. The Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquiver, which run into the Ocean; the Ebro, Xucar, and Segura, which run into the Mediterranean.

Mountains. The Pyrenees, about 200 miles in length; three great branches of which run towards Tortosa, Gibraltar, and Finisterre. Canigou, the highest point of the Pyrenees, is 9,222 feet above the level of the sea. The Cantabrian Mountains; Mount Calpe, or the Hill of Gibraltar, one of Hercules's Pillars.

There are in Spain 139 towns, and about 20,000 boroughs and villages.

The Land Forces (A. D. 1783) consisted of 60,000 men, including Militia.

The Marine of 130 Ships of War.

The chief Ports for Ships of War are Cadiz, Carthagena, and Ferrol.

Revenue. £.9,000,000, while by some supposed not to exceed £.5,500,000.

Population. 10,268,000.

Religion. Roman Catholic.

There are in Spain eight Archbishoprics and forty-six Bishoprics. The Archbishop of Toledo is stiled Primate of all Spain. His Revenue is about £.50,000 yearly. There are 24 Universities, the chief of which is that of Salamanca. The Convents and Nunneries are at least 2,000 in number, the Monks and Nuns above 90,000, and the whole body of the Clergy above 188,000.

Government. Absolute Monarchy, moderated by ſeveral Councils, Boards, and Royal Audiences.

Reigning Prince. His Most Catholic Majesty Charles IV.

Eldest

Eldest Son's title. Prince of the Asturias.

The principal Epochs of Spanish History are:

1. The Carthaginian Settlements.

2. The conquest by the Romans.

3. By the Visigoths, 472.

4. The conquest by the Arabs or Moors, 709.

5. The Kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

6. Alphonso the Wise.

7. Ferdinand and Isabella, and the Discovery of America.

8. Charles V.

9. Acquisition of Portugal under Philip II. A. D. 1580.

10. Loss of Portugal, 1640.

11. Termination of the Austrian Dynasty, and the Accession of the House of Bourbon.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

W. Long. 7 : 10. N. Lat. 37 : 42. Length, 300 miles; breadth, 130. Capital, Lisbon.

Bounded by Spain, N. and E. Atlantic, W. and S.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Entreminhodouro,	Braga, Oporto.
Tralosmontes,	Miranda, Villa Real, Braganza.
Beira,	Coimbra, Lamego, Guarda.
Estramadura,	Lisbon, Setubal or St. Ubes.
Alentego,	Evora, Beja.
Algarva,	Faro, Tavira, Lagos.
Guadiana,	Portalegre, Elvás.

Principal Sea Ports, Lisbon, Oporto, Setuval.

Bays. St. Ubes or Cadoan, and Lagos.

Capes. Cape Mondego, Cape Roca, Cape Espichel, Cape St. Vincent.

There are supposed to be in Portugal 19 towns, 527 villages, and 3,343 parishes.

Population. 2,500,000.

Revenue.

Revenue. £.2,000,000.

Standing Army. 20,000 men.

Navy. 13 Ships of the Line, and 15 Frigates.

Their principal Colonies are, Brazil, Goa, and Macao.

Religion. Roman Catholic, under a Patriarch, three Archbishops, fifteen Bishops, and several Tribunals of Inquisition. Their Universities are three in number, Coimbra, Evora, Lisbon.

Government. Absolute Monarchy.

Any Constitution the country possesses is contained in the Statutes of Lamego, A.D. 1145.

The reigning Queen. Her Most Faithful Majesty, Maria Francis Isabella.

Eldest son's title. Prince of Brazil.

ITALY.

E. Long. 7 : 19. N. Lat. 38 : 47. Length, 670 miles; breadth, 200. Capital, Rome.

Bounded by the Alps, N. Adriatic E. Mediterranean S. and W.

Countries.	Chief Towns.
Savoy,	Chamberry.
Piedmont,	Turin, Vercelli, Nice, Marengo.
Montserrat,	Casal.
Oneglia,	Oneglia.

Now belonging to the French Republic, formerly to the King of Sardinia.

Milan,	Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Como, Cremona.
Mantua,	Mantua.
Mirandola,	Mirandola.

These formerly belonged to the Emperor, now to the Italian Republic and France.

The ancient Republic of Venice,	Venice, Bergamo, Verona, Padua.
Istria,	Capo d'Istria.
Dalmatia and its Islands,	Spalatro, Sebenico, Zara.

Subject chiefly to the Emperor.

Genoa, now called the Ligurian Republic,	Genoa, Savona.
Lucca,	Lucca.
St. Marino,	St. Marino,

are Republics whose independance is connived at by France.

	Countries.	Chief Towns.
Formerly belonging to their respective Princes.	The Duchies of	
	Parma,	Parma, Placentia, Guastalla.
	Modena,	Modena, Reggio.
	Tuscany,	Florence, Pisa, Sienna, Leghorn.
	The Principalities of	
	Monaco,	Monaco.
	Massa,	Massa.
	Piombino,	Piombino.
	The Pope's Dominions were divided into eleven Provinces, the chief Towns of which are,	Rome, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, Urbino, Perugia, Ancona, Loretto, Spoletto, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia.

The *Cisalpine* or *Italian* Republic, established by the Treaty of Campo Formio, 1797, consists of the part of Lombardy formerly belonging to Austria, the country of Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, the south-east part of the Venetian States, Modena, Massa, Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna; the Adige from the Tirol to its mouth, being its north-east boundary towards the possessions of the Emperor.

By

By the Treaty of Luneville, 1801, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany was converted into a sovereignty in favour of the Duke of Parma.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

THE Kingdom of the Two Sicilies consists of the Kingdom of Naples, and the Island of Sicily.

NAPLES.

THE Kingdom of Naples is divided into four Provinces: Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, and Calabria. Each of these is divided into three districts. Abruzzo is divided into the farther and hither Abruzzo, and the county of Molise. Aquila and Chieti are the chief towns.

Terra di Lavoro is divided into the country of that name, and the farther and hither Principality. In Terra di Lavoro are Naples, Gaieta, Capua: in the farther Principality, Benevento: in the hither, Salerno, Polycastro.

Apulia is divided into the Capitanata,

Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto. In these are the towns of Manfredonia, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, and Otranto.

Calabria is divided into the Basilicata, the hither and the farther Calabria. The chief towns of it are, Cosenza, Regio, Squillaci.

SICILY,

And the other Great Islands.

SICILY is divided into the three Vallies of Mazara, Demono, Noto.

Chief Towns. Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Catania, Gergenti, Mazara.

Population. 1,000,000.

Belonging to its King.	Sardinia,	Cagliari, Oristagni, Sassari.
Formerly to Genoa, now to France.	Corsica, Bastia.	
Belonging to its Knights, but at present under the protection of Great Britain,	Malta or Valetta.	

Small Islands. On the West Coast, Lipari, Stromboli, Capria, Ischia, Elba, &c. In the Gulf of Venice, Cherso, Osero,

Brazza

Brazza, Cephalonia, Corfu, Zant, St. Maura, formerly belonging to the Venetians.

Of these, Corfu, Cephalonia and Zant form an independent Republic, under the protection of Russia.

Seas, Gulfs, Capes, &c. The Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice; the Seas of Naples, Tuscany, Genoa; Cape Spartavento, Otranto, Ancona; the Straits of Messina, and Bonefaccio. In Sicily, Cape Faro, Boeo, Passaro.

Rivers. Var, Po, Adige, Brenta, Rubicon, Arno, Tyber, Vulturno.

Lakes. Maggiore, Como, Garda, Lugano, Perugia, Terni, Celano.

Mountains. The Alps, the Apennines; Vesuvius, a Volcano near Naples, 3,938 feet high; Ætna, or Mount Ghibel, a Volcano in Sicily, 10,954 feet high.

Population of Italy, not including Sicily, about 20,000,000.

Religion. Roman Catholic. There are in Italy thirty-eight Archbishops; the number of Bishops varies, as it depends on the will of the Pope.

The Government was arbitrary, except in the Republics. In Venice and Genoa it was aristocratical. The Chief Magistrate in both was called Doge.

The subjects of the King of Sardinia on the Continent, and on the Island from which he took his title, were supposed to amount to 3,170,000.

His Revenue. £.1,000,000.

His Standing Army was about 40,000 men.

His Navy. 32 Ships of War.

His eldest son's title was Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont.

The Milanese belonged to the House of Austria.

Its Revenue was supposed to be about £.300,000.

Its Population was calculated to be 1,117,000.

The inhabitants of Milan were reckoned at 130,000.

The Revenues of the Prince of Parma, a younger branch of the Royal family of Spain, amounted to about £.100,000.

The Population of his States to about 300,000.

His forces, to 10,000 men.

The Venetian Revenues amounted to about £.2,625,000.

The Standing Army. 8,000.

Navy. 30 Ships of War.

Venice and its dependencies are now ceded to the Emperor. The whole of the population of his Italian dominions is calculated at 2,000,000. The Population of Venice is about 200,000.

The Revenue of Genoa was about £.150,000.

Its Population about 500,000. It is now called the Ligurian Republic.

The Population of the Italian Republic is about 3,400,000.

The Title of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is now King of Etruria—Charles Louis II.

His Revenue used to be about £.500,000.

His Standing Army, 3000 men.

King of the Two Sicilies. Ferdinand IV.

Population

Population of his dominions. About 6,000,000.

Revenue. £.1,400,000.

Standing Army. 30,000.

Navy. 25 Ships of War.

Eldest son's title. Prince Royal, Duke of Calabria.

Government. Monarchy, somewhat limited by the States. Sicily is governed by a Viceroy.

Religion. Roman Catholic, under 23 Archbishops, and 115 Bishops. The Clergy are thought to possess half the wealth of the country.

There are four Universities in his dominions, Naples, Salerno, Palermo, and Catania.

Pope of Rome. Pius VII.

Papal Revenue. As a temporal Prince, supposed about £.400,000; besides his incidental income as Head of the Church, which may have raised it to £.800,000.

The Population of his Dominions was about 2,200,000.

The Population of Rome about 163,000.

Part of his territories has been taken from the Pope, and annexed to the Italian Republic; so that the present Population of his States is not thought to exceed 1,800,000.

TURKEY.

Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, is divided into

Turkey in Europe,
Turkey in Asia, and
Turkey in Africa.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Long. 17 : 40. N. Lat. 36 : 49. Length, 1000 miles; breadth, 900. Capital, Constantinople, called also The Porte.

Bounded by Poland and Russia, N. Mediterranean, S. Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and Archipelago, E. Venetian and Austrian Territories, W.

Provinces.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
North of the Danube.	Budziac Tartary,	Oczakow, Kinburn, Ismail.
North of the Danube.	Bessarabia,	Bender, Bolgorod.
North of the Danube.	Moldavia,	Jazy, Choczim, Falczin.
North of the Danube.	Wallachia,	Tergovisc, Buchorest.
	Bulgaria,	Widin, Nicopoli, Sophia, Silistria.
	Servia,	Belgrade, Semendria.
	Bosnia,	Seraio, Bagnioluc.
	Dalmatia,	Narenza, Hersegovina.
	Ragusa, a Rep.	Ragusa.
	Albania,	Durazzo, Dulcigno, Scutari.
	Romania or Rumelia,	Constantinople, Adrianople, Gallipoli.
	Macedonia,	Strymon.
	Janna or Thessaly,	Janna, Salonichi, Larissa.
	Epirus,	Chimæra, Butrinto, Larta.
	Achaia or Livadia,	Stives or Thebes, Athens, Lepanto.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
The Morea.	Corinthia,	Corinth or Coranto.
	Argos,	Argos, Napoli di Romania.
	Sparta,	Lacedæmon, now Misitra.
	Arcadia,	Modon, Coron.
	Elis,	Patras, Elis or Belvidere.
	Olympia,	Olympia or Longinico.

The Morea is also divided into the four provinces of Clarence, Sacania, Belvidere, and Zaconia.

The principal Greek Islands belonging to Turkey in Europe are, Lemnos or Stalimene, Tenedos, Negropont or Egrypus (the ancient Eubœa), Patmos, Delus, Cytherea, Santorini, Candia or Crete.

The principal trading towns of the Turks are, Constantinople and Salonichi in Europe; Smyrna, Aleppo, and Damascus, in Asia; and Alexandria, in Egypt.

Seas. Palus Mæotis the Sea of Asoph or Zabache, the Euxine, the Propontis or Sea of Marmora, the Archipelago, the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Ionian, and Levant.

Straits. The Hellespont or Dardanelles, the Bosphorus or Straits of Constantinople, and the Straits of Caffa.

Rivers. Nieper, Bog, Niester, Pruth, Save, Danube, Maritz the ancient Hebrus, and the classic rivers of Greece.

Mountains. Branches of the Carpathian Chain, Hæmus, and its ranges, Ossa, Pelion, Athos, Pindus, Olympus, Parnassus, Helicon.

The Standing Army consists of about 210,000 men, of which number 170,000 are commonly stationed in Europe. The Navy consists of about 60 Ships of War.

The Population of the Mahometan Empire in Europe is calculated to be about eight millions; in Asia, about ten millions, besides that of Egypt, about four millions.

The Inhabitants of Constantinople are supposed to be about four hundred thousand; of whom two hundred thousand are Turks, one hundred thousand Greeks, the rest Jews, Armenians, and Franks.

Revenue. The gross amount of it is supposed to be about £.25,000,000; but the net not to exceed £.5,000,000.

Government. The most arbitrary despotism, under a Sultan, or Grand Seignior.

The reigning Prince. Selim III.

The Governors of the Provinces are called Bashaws. The Divan is the Supreme Council of the State.

Religion. Mahometan, of the sect of Omar. There are eight Religious Orders among the Turks. Those employed in the rites of their worship are called Imans. The Sultan is the nominal, and the Mufti the actual Chief of their Religion and Law.

The Greek Church is under the four Patriarchs, of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, who enjoy civil as well as ecclesiastical privileges. Every city which can afford to purchase the right, has its Archbishop or Bishop.

ASIA.

E. Long. 25:190. N. Lat. 1:80. Length, 7,583 miles; breadth, 5,250.

It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, N. Indian Sea, S. Pacific Ocean, E. Africa, Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Europe, W.

Principal Divisions.	Chief Cities.	Dist. from Lond.
Tartary, including Tibet,	Tobolsk, Terki, Astracan, Bokharia, Samarcand, Patala, Lassa, Chynian.	
Turkey,	Erzerum, Aleppo.	1,860.
Arabia,	Mecca.	2,640.
Persia,	Ispahan.	2,460.
India, within the Ganges,	Agra, Dehli.	3,720.
India, beyond the Ganges,	Ava, Pegu, Siam.	4,320.
China,	Pekin.	4,320.

Seas. The Indian and Eastern Ocean, Seas of Kamtschatka and Korea, Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Levant, Black Sea, Sea of Asoph, and the Caspian, which is properly a great lake; as also, to the east of the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, the Balkasi and Baikal Lakes.

Straits. Weygatz, Beering, Kaffa, Constantinople,

stantinople, Dardanelles, Babelmandel, Ormus, Malacca, and Sunda.

Capes. Comorin, Rasalgate, Romana.

Rivers. Wolga, Euphrates, Tigris, Indus, Ganges, Burrampooter, Hoang, Kiam, Amur or the Sehalian Oula, Lena, Jenisa, Tobol, Irtis, Oby, Anadir.

Mountains. Olympus, Taurus, Anti-Taurus, Lebanon, Ararat, the various chains and ranges of Caucasus and Imaus, Ural, Tibet, Altai, the Gauts of Hindostan, the several Stepps or Deserts of Tartary, the Desert of Cobi.

TARTARY.

THE limits of this country are not well ascertained. It is supposed to be about three thousand miles in length, and two thousand in breadth.

Bounded by the Frozen Ocean, N. Pacific Ocean, E. Russia in Europe, W. China, India, and Persia, S.

Part of it belongs to Russia, part to China,

China, part to Persia, and part of it is independent.

The principal Tartar Tribes or Hordes are, the Samoieda, Siberian, Tatar properly so called, Bucarian, Elut or Kalmuck, Ostiack, Circassian, Turcoman, Usbec, Kirgus, Tibetian, Mongol, Cathai, Tungusi or Manshur, Bratski, Jakutskoi, and Kamtschatka Tartars. Of these the most powerful are the Kalmucks, the Kirguses, the Usbecs, the Bucharians. Some suppose the Tatars, Mongols and Tungusi to be the radical tribes.

Their cities and towns are few, owing to their wandering life. The most considerable of them are, Samarcand, which was the residence of Tamerlane, in Great Bucharia, or Usbec Tartary; Bokhara, Balk, Zouf, Urghentz, Hashar, Hazarasp, Karacum, the first capital of the Mongols.

Rivers. Wolga, Jaik, Tobol, Oby, Irtis, Genesa, Lena, Anadir, Argun, the Amu or Gihoon, which receives the Sogd,

on the banks of which stands Samarcand, the Sirr or Sihoon.

Population. Difficult to ascertain.

Religion. Pagan, Mahometan, and a small number of Christians.

Their Princes are called Khans. The most of them, as also the Great Mogul, and the Emperor of China, are descended from Tamerlane.

The Delai or Grand Lama in Thibetian Tartary, is not only sovereign Pontiff, but also receives adoration as a Deity. The Khans, who do not affect being independant, pay tribute to one or other of the powerful neighbouring empires.

Tibet is distinguished into upper, lower, and middle. The greater part of it is under Chinese influence.

RUSSIAN TARTARY, OR RUSSIA IN ASIA.

E. Long. 37 : 190. N. Lat. 47 : 77. Length, 5,380 miles; breadth, 2000.

Bounded

Bounded on the north and east by the Arctic Ocean and the Seas of Kamtschatka and Ochotsk; on the west by the same boundary as separates Europe from Asia; on the south by the river Cuban, by Caucasus, the Caspian, and a line travelling eastward to the Altaian mountains, the Chinese frontier, the Argun, Onon, Amur or Sahalian River, and various ideal lines between the natural boundaries of rivers and mountains. The line which parts Russia from China runs above three thousand miles.

The general appellation of this country was Siberia; the Population of the whole of it not exceeding three millions and a half.

The kingdoms of Cazan and Astracan were added to the Russian Empire in the same century as Siberia.

The Population of all Russian Asia is calculated at five millions.

Siberia is divided into the two great Governments of Tobolsk and Irkutsk,

 which

which again are subdivided into smaller. Tobolsk and Astracan are the two Metropolitan Sees of Russian Asia.

Though the established is the Greek ritual, yet many of the tribes profess Mahometanism, many follow the superstition of the Delai Lama, and many that of the Schaman religion, particularly those towards the east.

Irkutsk, Zuruchaita, and Kiachta, are the principal seats of the commerce between Russia and China.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

E. Long. 27:46. N. Lat. 28:45. Length, 1000 miles; breadth, 800. Capital, Aleppo.

Bounded by the Black Sea and Circassia, N. Persia, E. Arabia and the Levant, S. the Archipelago and Propontis, W.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Natolia, or Asia Minor.	Natolia (prop.)	Smyrna, Bursa.
	Amasia,	Amasia, Trapezond, Sinope.
	Aladulia,	Ajazzo, Marat.
	Caramania,	Satalia.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
	Syria,	Aleppo, Damascus, Said or Old Sidon, Tripoli: also Balbec anciently Heliopolis, and Palmyra anciently Tadmor.
	Palestine,	Jerusalem.
	Turcomania or Turkish Armenia,	Erzerum.
Called by some Geographers Diarbec.	Diarbec, Algezira, or Mesopotamia,	Diarbec, Mousoul.
Called by some Geographers Diarbec.	Eyrac-Arabi, or Chaldea,	Bussora, Bagdat.
Called by some Geographers Diarbec.	Curdistan or Assyria,	Niniveh, Betlis.
	Choristan,	Bussorah.
	Circassia or Tsherkess, part under the protection of Turkey, part of Russia, part of Persia,	Turkey.
Part to Turkey, Part to Persia	Georgia, Mingrelia, Imaretta,	Cotalis, belonging to the Turks. Teflis, belonging to the Persians.

The Turkish kingdom of Roum extended from the Euphrates to the Hellespont, and from the Euxine to Syria.

Rivers. The Euphrates and Tigris; the Kizil Irmak, the Halys of the ancients; Sacara, anciently the Sangaris; the Mæander; the Sarabat, formerly the Hermus, and the Orontes; the Simois and Scamander, Rivers of the Plain of Troy.

Mountains. Olympus, Ida, Lebanon, Ararat, the Caucasian Chain from the Kuban to the Caspian, and the natural boundary towards Russia in Asia; Taurus and Anti-Taurus, which may be called the Pyrenees, or parting off mountains of Asia Minor.

The chief Islands on the coast of Asia Minor are Mitylene (Lesbos), Scio (Chios), Samos, Cos, Rhodes, Cyprus, containing the cities of Nicosia and Famagusta.

Religion and Government. The same as in Turkey in Europe.

Several independent tribes, the Druses and Maromites, inhabit among the branches of Lebanon the mountains of Syria.

Of the Turkish cities in Asia the most populous are, Aleppo, containing about

two

two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; Damascus, about one hundred and eighty thousand; and Smyrna, about one hundred and twenty thousand. Bursa or Prusa is very populous, and was the capital of the Turkish Empire, till they passed over to Europe. Angora, Tokat, Bassora, Bagdat, are all deserving of attention.

ARABIA.

E. Long. 35:60. N. Lat. 12:30. Length, 1,300 miles; breadth, 1,200. Capital, Mecca.

Bounded by Turkey, N. Indian Ocean, S. Red Sea, W. Persian Gulf, E.

	Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Arabia.	Petræa,	Suez, anciently Arsinöe.
	Deserta, including Hajaz, a small tract on the Rea Sea,	Anna, Mecca, Giodda or Gedda, the Port of Mecca, Medina.
	Felix or Yemen,	Sanaa, Mocha, Aden, Hadramut, Mascate, Oman.

To

To Arabia Deserta belongs Neged, the interior mountainous country inhabited by the Bedouins, divided into Ared East, and Kirjé West. The chief towns of it are, Aijana, the birth-place of a late Prophet named Waheb; and Munfoha, in Ared; and Imama and Salemia in Kirjé. It extends eastward to Oman on the Gulf of Ormus, and Lahsa or Ahsor, on the Persian Gulf.

Oman is by some considered as the name of a province, of which Maskat is the chief town.

Seas. Red Sea, Persian Gulf or Gulf of Bassora, Gulf of Ormus.

Straits. Babelmandel and Ormus.

Mountains. Horeb, Sinai, Gabel el Ared, and the several Deserts.

The two most noted Arabian islands are Socotra, famed for its aloes, and Bahrin in the Persian Gulf for its pearl fishery.

Religion. Mahometan.

Government. Under Xeriffs, Emirs, Imans, Sheiks, Cadis, &c. most of whom

are

are tributary to the Turks, though some of them are independent. Yemen, part of Arabia Felix, is a considerable and hereditary principality. Bahrein, a tract on the Persian Gulf, is subject to Persia. Its chief town, Gerra or Katif.

PERSIA.

E. Long. 44: 70. N. Lat. 25: 45. Length, 1,300 miles; breadth, 1,100. Capital, Ispahan.

Bounded by Circassia, the Caspian Sea, and Tartary, N. Gulfs of Persia and Ormus, S. Turkey, W. India, E.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Dagistan, and part of Georgia or Gurgistan,	Teflis.
Sherwan,	Derbent.
Aderbeitzin,	Tauris.
Ghilan,	Resht.
Mazanderan,	Mazanderan.
Chorazan,	Mesched.
Sablestan,	Rost.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Candahar, Cabulistan, Cashmir, the kingdom of Eastern Persia, or Persia in India,	Candahar, Cabul, Cashmir.
Sigistan,	Sigistan.
Mecran,	Kidg.
Sirjam or Kerman,	Gombroon, Ormus.
Fars or Farsistan,	Schiras, near which are the ruins of Persepolis, Istakar.
Chusistan,	Souster.
Irac Agem, being part of Diarbec,	Ispahan, Ecbatana.

Part of Curdistan, and part of Armenia also belong to the Persians.

The chief town of Persian Armenia is Erivan.

Rivers. The Kur and Aras, which run into the Caspian; the Oxus, Gihon or Amu, into Lake Aral; and the Tigris and Euphrates, into the Persian Gulf.

Mountains. Taurus and Caucasus, Ararat or the Mountains of Daghistan, Parapamisus

pamisus or Mountains of Gaur, and ranges which cut the country in every direction. The Deserts also are very extensive.

Religion. Mahometan, of the Sect of Ali. Here are also many Parsees, Guebres or Gaurs, who are worshippers of fire, and believers in Oromasdes and Ahrimanus, the principles of good and evil.

Government. Absolute, under a Sophi or Emperor, who takes the title of Shah, and also those of Khan and Sultan.

The Government of Candahar or Eastern Persia is said to be very mild.

The Population is thought to be about 10,000,000. The Inhabitants of Ispahan about 600,000.

HINDOSTAN, OR INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

The Empire of the Great Mogul.

E. Long. 66 : 92. N. Lat. 7 : 40. Length, 2,000 miles; breadth, 1,500. Capital, Dehli.

Bounded by Tartary, N. Thibet and the Bay of Bengal, E. Indian Ocean, S. Persia, W.

It is sometimes divided into Hindostan Proper, to the north of the Nerbudda; and the Deccan, or the country to the south of that river. But the name of Deccan has been limited to a smaller extent of country, lying to the north of the Kistna, while that to the south has had the general name of Carnatic given it.

Provinces.		Chief Towns.
Cachemir,		Cachemir.
Atok,		Atok.
Penjab,		Lahore.
Multan,		Multan.
Bankitch,		Banou.
Nagracut,		Nagracut.
Siba,		Siba.
Rohillas,	Ghor,	Ghor.
	Jesuat,	Rajapour.
	Necbal,	Catmandur.
Dehli,		Dehli.
Agra,		Agra.

Bando,

		Provinces.	Chief Towns.
		Bando,	Bando.
		Tatta or Sindi,	Tatta.
Rajpoots.		Bhakor,	Bhakor.
Rajpoots.		Bundelcund,	Callinger, and the Purna Diamond Mines.
Rajpoots.		Jesselmere,	Jesselmere.
Rajpoots.		Agimere,	Agimere.
		Soret,	Soret.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Candish,	Burhampour.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Balagate,	Aurengabad.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Berar,	Nagpour.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Chitur,	Chitur.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Malwa,	Ratipour.
Mahrattoes.	Deccan.	Gualeor,	Gualeor.
To the Nabob of Oude.		Rotas,	Rotasgur.
To the Nabob of Oude.		Halebas,	Alehabat.
To the Nabob of Oude.		Oude,	Lucknow, Oude.
To the Nabob of Oude.		Benares,	Benares, where there is a Gentoo University.
To the Nabob of Oude.		Bahar,	Patna.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.	
Bengal.		Muscadabat.	
	Burdwan,	Burdwan.	
		Casimbajar.	Eng. & Dutch.
		Hoogli.	Eng. & Dutch.
		Chandenagore.	Fr.
		Calcutta.	English.
		Midnapour.	
	Dacca,	Dacca.	English.
		Chittagong.	

HITHER PENINSULA.

East Coast, or Coromandel.

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Deccan.	Orixa,	Orixa, Balisore. English. Cattock, to the Mahrattas. Jaggernaut, where there is a famous Pagoda.
	Telingana,	Golconda, Hyderabad or Bagnagur, Dowlatabad.
	The Northern Circars, of the same name, for the most part, as their chief towns.	Gangam, Chicacol, Rhajamandri, Masulipatnam, Kondovir or Condour. English.

Jaghire,

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Carnatic. East Coast, or Coromandel.	Jaghire,	Conjevetam, Madras or Fort St. George. English.
	Arcot,	Arcot, Velore, Paliconda.
		Pondicherry. French.
	Tritchinopoly,	Tritchinopoly.
	Tanjour,	Tranquebar. Danish. Negapatam. Dutch. Tanjour.
	Dindigul,	Dindigul.
	Madura,	Madura.
	Marawa,	Ramnad, Shevigunga.
	Tinevelli,	Palamcotta.
Carnatic. West Coast, or Malabar.	Travancore,	Travancore.
	Cochin,	Cochin. Dutch.
	Calicut (to the Zamorin)	Calicut, Telicherry. English. Cannanore. Dutch.
	Misore, Tippoo's Country.	Misore, Seringapatam, Bengalore, Adoni, Condanore, Rachori, Cuddapah.
	Canara,	Mongalor.
Deccan and Concan.		Goa. Portugueze.
	Visiapour,	Visiapour.
		Rajapour. French.
		Bombay. English.

Cambay

	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Deccan and Concan.	Cambay or Guzerat; part belonging to the Mahrattas.	Surat. English. Cambaya. Amedabad. Dieu. Portugueze.

Cape. Cape Comorin, the most southern part of the Hither Peninsula.

Principal Rivers. Indus or Sinda, in the higher part of its course called the Attuck; Ganges, Gagra, Jumma, Burrampooter or Sanpoo, Nerbudda, Andi, Ganga or Goadaveri, Mahanada, Krisna, Coleroon or Tanjore River, Caveri; of which the Indus, Ganges, and Krisna, are reckoned by the natives holy rivers.

Mountains. The Gauts or Balagate; Naugracut; Sewalick, where the Ganges descends into the plains of Hindostan; Himmaleh, under which the Ganges passes, and then rises at the Cavern called the Cow's Mouth; Kentaisso, on the opposite sides of which the Ganges and Burrampooter are thought to take their rise; the Bootan Mountains.

Popula-

Population. The Mahommetans or Moors about 10,000,000. The Indians, Hindoos or Gentoos about 100,000,000.

The Gentoos are divided into four great tribes; 1st. Brahmins, the priests and philosophers of the nation. 2d. The Khatry Cast, consisting of soldiers, who are also their civil magistrates in peace. 3d. The Bhyse, consisting of husbandmen and merchants. And lastly the Soodera, their artisans and servants. These were subdivided into about eighty-four inferior tribes or casts.

There are various other divisions of them, as Talingas, Malabars, Mahrattas, Canaras, Malleallums, Rajahpoots, Nyars, &c.

The Pariars or Chandalas are the outcasts, the most degraded of all.

Religion. Mahommetan, and Gentoo or Pagan, with some Christians.

The Pagan or Gentoo worship is sometimes divided into two kinds: the Nargancy Poojah, or worship of the invisible; and

and the Sargancy Poojah, or worship before idols. Of the two the latter is much more prevalent.

The Gentoo priests are called Bramins. Their doctrines are contained in the Shahstah, which is a Commentary on the *Vidam*, their sacred book, which has been long lost. The Shahstah is written in the Shanscrit, a dead language, understood by the Brahmins alone.

Of their various mendicant sects, the Faquirs are generally Mahommetans, though many of them also are Hindoos, and the Joghis are idolaters. The Banyans profess the Gentoo religion, and act as brokers to the Europeans.

Government. The Great Mogul is an absolute Prince; but his Viceroys, called Nabobs, Rajahs, Subahs, &c. have little more than a nominal dependance on him. The present Mogul is Shah Allum.

Hindostan, soon after the Mahommetan conquest of it, was divided into eleven Soubahs or Provinces. These were again divided

divided into Circars, and the Circars into Purgunnahs.

The eleven Soubahs were, Lahore, Moultan (including Sindy), Agimere, Dehli, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat.

A twelfth was added towards the west sources of the Indus, called Cabul: it included Candahar. Three more were added from conquests in the Deccan, Berar, Candish, Amednagur; fifteen in all.

Invasions and revolutions have altered many of these divisions.

Cashemir and Sindy are tributary to the King of Candahar.

The possessions of the Seiks extend from the Indus to the neighbourhood of Dehli; and from Cashmere and Thibet to Bakhor, on the Indus, including Atoc, Multan, Lahore.

Dehli is the residence of the Mogul, who, after long being dependent on a Mahratta chief, has lately been delivered from this thraldom by the British arms.

There are two Mahratta states or empires; the Poonah or Western, and the Berar or Eastern Mahrattas. Their possessions extend from east to west, across the widest part of the peninsula, from Guzerat to Bengal; and from Agra northward, to the Krisna southward, and are about 1000 miles in length, and 700 in breadth.

The Western Mahratta chiefs acknowledge the Ram-Rajah to be their Sovereign, and the Peishwah to be his Vicegerent. The Ram-Rajah resides at Sattarah, and the Peishwah resides at Poonah, not far from Bombay.

Berar, the other division, though very extensive, is less powerful. The Nabob of it lives at Nagpour. To him also belongs the greater part of Orixa.

The Rajpoots are usually divided into the two tribes or classes of *Rathore* and *Chohan*. Their Prince is sometimes called Rana.

The Nabob of Oude possesses, under the protection of the English, extensive dominions;

nions; the Soubah of Oude, Allehabad, the Douab or country between the Ganges and Jumma towards their junction, Benares, and the eastern parts of Agra and Dehli. His principal city is Lucknow. His Revenue is thought to amount to two millions and a half; the Population of his dominions to near twenty millions.

The Nizam or Soubah of the Deccan, though he possesses extensive dominions, is tributary to the Mahrattas. His capital, Hyderabad, is near Golconda.

The five northern Circars, so called as lying to the north of Madras, and extending to Orissa, are Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, Condapilly, in possession of the English, and Guntoor, called also Condovir, belonging to the Nizam.

The dominions of the Nabob of the Carnatic extend from Guntoor and the Krisna to Cape Comorin, including the dependencies of Tanjore, Madura, &c. His residence is at Arcot, from which he takes

the title of Nabob of Arcot. Four of the Circars, the Jaghire, and Cuddalore, depend on Madras.

Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultan's territories touched upon Visiapour and Guntoor to the North; Madura and Travancore to the South; the mountains of Sautgud and Attore to the East; and the Sea on the West. They included Mysore, Bednore, Canara, Condanore, &c. Seringapatam was his capital. His Revenue was supposed to amount to five millions sterling, and his Army to 300,000 men.

In the years 1792 and 1799 the English became masters of these dominions, and appointed a descendant of the race which had been dethroned by Tippoo, Rajah of the Mysore.

The Polygars and Colleries are some Indian Tribes, who maintain a sort of wild independance in the mountains chiefly towards the southern extremity of the Peninsula. The Shieks, Jets, and Afgans are

to the North. Lahore is the Capital of the Shieks.

The general Revenues of Hindostan, in the time of Aurungzeb, were estimated at 32 millions sterling; supposed equal to five times that sum, according to the present value of money. The number of his subjects has been calculated at 60 millions, which is indeed supposed to be the present population of what then formed his Empire.

The population of Calcutta is supposed to be half a million.

The Revenue of the English possessions in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, is about five millions and a half sterling. Calcutta is their principal settlement. The Madras revenue is above one million. At Bombay and Bencoolen, the expences much exceed the receipts. The Population subject to Great Britain is calculated from 12 to 14 millions.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES,

Or the Countries between HINDOSTAN and CHINA, and chiefly

THE FARTHER PENINSULA.

E. Long. 92 : 109. N. Lat. 1 : 30. Length, 2,000 miles; breadth, 1,000.

Bounded by Thibet and China, N. Straits of Malacca, S. Bay of Bengal and Hindostan, W. China and Chinese Sea, E.

	Kingdoms.	Chief Towns.
	Part of Upper Middle, and Lower Thibet,	Tonkar, called also Boronthala, Lassa, and Putala.
	Napaul and Bootan, the southern part of Thibet,	Bassasudon, Catmandu.
The Birman Empire.	Azem or Achem,	Chamdara, Tipera, Kirganu, or Ghargan.
	Aracan or Reccan,	Aracan.
	Ava or Burma,	Ava, Ummerapoora.
	Pegu,	Pegu.
	Martaban,	Martaban.
	Siam,	Siam, Bankok.

Tonquin,

Kingdoms.	Chief Towns.
Tonquin,	Cacao or Keccio.
Laos,	Langtshang.
Cokin-China,	Toanhoa.
Cambodia,	Camboja.
Tsiampa,	Padram.
Peninsula of Malaya,	Malacca. Dutch.

Gulfs. Gulf of Tonquin, and Gulf of Siam.

Straits. Straits of Malacca.

Rivers. Sanpoo or Burrampooter or Thibet River, which rises near the Ganges, and joins it at its mouth, though in their course they are more than a thousand miles asunder; Domea, Pegu, Mecon, Menan, Anan, Iratoady, on which is built the Capital, Ummerapoora, Holi Kian.

Mountains. Many ranges running from North to South.

Religion. The Gentoo-Paganism, with some Mahommetans.

Government. The Birman Empire, lately established by Alompra, consists of

Achem, Aracan, Ava, part of Pegu, Martaban and Siam.

The Population of it is supposed to be about 16 millions.

The Capital of it is Ummerapoora.

The Countries bordering on China are said to pay tribute to the Chinese. The others are independant. They are all of them in a very barbarous state.

CHINA,

Within the Wall.

E. Long. 98 : 123. N. Lat. 20 : 42. Length, 1,450 miles; breadth, 1,260. Capital, Pekin.

Bounded by Tartary, N. Pacific Ocean, E. Thibet and Tonquin, W. Chinese Sea, S.

CHINESE TARTARY,

Beyond the Wall.

The Mongul Tartars, consisting of various Tribes, with few or no towns.

The

The Mandshurs, inhabiting the countries and towns of Bogdois or Kerin, Oula, Laotong, Chinyan, Leaodong; the Peninsula of Corea, the chief town Petcheo.

Chains of Mountains run through this country; also the great desert of Cobi or Shamo.

The rivers have been taken notice of in Independent Tartary.

The principal Lakes are Balkash or Tengis, and Kokonor, the Blue Lake.

Thibet, with its dependencies of Nipul and Bootan, may be here mentioned. Their geography is not much known. The country is very mountainous, and the greatest rivers of Asia take their rise here.

The Grand Lama is thought to be the Prester John of the middle ages, and his Religion to be that of the Brahma of the Hindoos.

The Government is spiritual; but a Secular Regent seems to be appointed by the Emperor of China.

The Capital is Lassa. Putala is the residence of the Lama.

CHINA PROPER.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Pekeli or Pekin,	Pekin.
Chamsi,	Tayen.
Chensi,	Sigam.
Setchuen,	Tchintu.
Honan,	Kayfong.
Kiannan,	Nanking.
Hukoan,	Toangfu.
Kiansi,	Nankan.
Chekian,	Hantchou, Nimpo.
Fokien,	Amoy.
Quanton,	Canton.
Choansi,	Keilin.
Quecheu,	Quecheu.
Yunnan,	Yunnan.

The northern part was sometimes called Cathai, the southern Mangi: Chambalu, afterwards called Pekin, being the Capital of the former, Nankin of the latter.

Chinese Islands. Formoso or Taywan, Hainan, Macao, and the Bashee Islands.

Mountains. There are supposed to be six or seven ranges of Mountains in China, not inferior to the Apennines or Pyrenees.

Rivers. Yamour, Argun, Hoan-ho, Kian-ku, otherwise called Whambo or the Yellow River, and Kiam or Blue River. These rivers, in their sources, their separation, and their junction, resemble the Ganges and Burrampooter, but much exceed them in length of course. They receive many tributary rivers.

The Revenue is calculated at 66 millions.

The Population is thought to amount to 333 millions, and the Army is said to consist of one million of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry.

The Population of Pekin is calculated at three millions; that of Nankin is said to be greater. Canton is thought to contain a million and a half.

This Empire is said to contain 4,400

 walled

walled cities. The great wall, which separates China from Tartary, was built above 1,800 years ago: it is supposed to extend 1,500 miles, and is between 20 and 30 feet high, and broad enough for six horsemen to ride abreast. This great work is exceeded in magnitude and utility by the Imperial Canal, which passes from north to south, through about 500 miles of country.

Religion. Idolatry, with the doctrines of Confucius, which are moral rather than religious. Their principal idol is called Fo. His priests are called Bonzes. Their chief tenets are those of the Hindoos.

Government. Under an Emperor, who is a sort of Patriarch or Father to his people. His principal officers are called Mandarins. Of these there are nine ranks or classes, according to the degrees of learning and ability, such being the sources of distinction among them.

Twenty-two Dynasties are recorded to have

have held the Throne. The last of the Chinese race reigned in the middle of the 17th century.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.

Islands and Empire of JAPAN.

E. Long. 130 : 147. N. Lat. 30 : 41.

Islands.	Chief Towns.
Japan or Hiphon,	Jeddo, Meaco.
Chisu or Ximo-fyen,	Nangasacki.
Sikoko.	

Land of Yesso tributary to Japan.

Religion. Idolatry, with the Doctrine of the Metempsychosis.

Government. Despotism, under an Emperor called Kubo; besides a spiritual Monarch, or Pontiff, called the Dairi.

The Population of Japan is calculated at 30 millions; the Standing Army at half a million; the Revenue at 28 millions sterling.

There are about forty cities, many of which

which are said to rival those of China in extent and population.

Other principal Islands. The Curule, Marianne or Ladrone, Philippine, Molucca or Spice Islands, Banda or Nutmeg Islands, Celebes or Macassar, Sumatra, Java, Sunda, Maldive Isles, Ceylon, Selindivia, &c.— Cyprus, Rhodes, and some other islands of the Archipelago, considered as part of Asia.

Of the Philippine Islands, Luconia or Manilla is the chief. They belong to Spain.

The most remarkable of the Molucca Islands are Amboyna, Gilolo, and Celebes or Macassar, belonging to the Dutch.

The chief of the Sunda Islands are Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

Borneo is one of the largest islands in the world, being about 700 miles long, and as many broad. On Sumatra is the English Factory of Bencoolen. The island itself is scarcely inferior in size to Great Britain. A mountain on it called Ophir is near 14,000 feet high. Batavia is the chief

chief town of Java, and the residence of the Dutch Viceroy. Many of these islands belong to the Dutch. Ceylon, a large and rich island, was in the last war taken from them by the English: the principal towns of it are Trinquemale, Columbo and Candy.

The Philippine Islands, which are very numerous, belong to Spain. Luconia, called also Manilla, from the principal city, and Mindanao, are the chief of them.

The Kurile, and other islands towards Kamschatka, the land of Yesso, and the North of Japan, are claimed by Russia.

Total population of Asia supposed to be 500,000,000.

AFRICA.

Long. 18 W.: 50 E. Lat. 37 N.: 35 S. Length, 4,300 miles; breadth, 3,500.

It is bounded by Mediterranean, N. Atlantic, W. Southern Ocean, S. Red Sea and Indian Ocean, E.

Empire

Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Empire of Morocco, including Fez, Suz, and Tafilet	Fez, Morocco, Taradant, Mequinez, Sallee, Larache, Tangier, and Ceuta, belonging to Spain.
Republic of Algiers,	Tremesan, Oran, Algiers.
Republic of Tunis,	Tunis, Sfax.
Republic of Tripoli,	Tripoli.
Kingdom of Barca,	Tolemeta.

The above are the States of Barbary, which, as well as Egypt, are tributary to the Grand Seignior. They are all notorious for their piratical practices.

Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Biledulgerid,	Dara.
Zaara,	Tegessa.
Fezzam,	Mourzook.
Tombuctoo,	Tombuctoo, Houssa.
Gonjah,	Gonja.
Soudan,	Cashna, Agadez.

	Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.
	Bornou,	Bornou.
	Fur,	Darfur.
Egypt,	Upper,	Girge, Sayd or Thebes, Cossir, Assuan or Syene.
	Lower,	Suez, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Cairo.
Upper Ethiopia.	Abyssinia,	Ambamargen, Gondai, Axum, Mazua.
	Nubia,	Sennar, Dongala, with cognominal States.
	Abex,	Swakin.
	Lower or inland Ethiopia,	No Town known.
	Negroland,	Madinga.
Upper Guinea.	Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Whydah, Benin,	Benin, Cape Coast Castle.
Lower Guinea.	Macoko,	Macoko.
	Loango,	Loango.
	Congo,	St. Salvador.
	Angola,	Loanda.
	Benguela,	Benguela.

Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.	
Mataman,	No Towns.	
Ajan,	Brava, Adel, Magadoxa.	
Zanguebar,	Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, Sofala; with some cognominal Countries.	
Monomugi,	Merango.	
Monomotapa,	Zimbaou.	
Terra de Natal,	No Towns.	
Caffraria or Country of the Hottentots.	Cape of Good Hope.	Dist. from London. 5,200.

ISLANDS.

	Islands.	Chief Towns.
	Babelmandel,	Babelmandel.
	Zocotora,	Tamara.
	Almirante,	
	Comorra Islands,	Joanna.
	Madagascar,	St. Augustine, one of the largest Islands in the world.
To France.	Bourbon,	Bourbon.
To France.	Mauritius or the Isle of France,	Mauritius.

St.

Islands.	Chief Towns.
England. St. Helena.	St. Helena.
Ascension.	
Annobon,	Annobon.
St. Thomas,	St. Thomas.
Prince's Island.	
Fernandopo.	
St. Matthew,	St. Matthew.

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS,

Belonging to Portugal.

THE CANARY ISLANDS,

Belonging to Spain.

Canary,	Palma.
Teneriffe,	St. Christopher's.
Ferro,	Palma, &c.

MADEIRA ISLANDS.

Belonging to Portugal.

Madeira,	Funchal, &c.

AZORES

AZORES OR WESTERN ISLANDS,

Belonging to Portugal.

Islands.	Chief Towns.
Tercera,	Angra.
St. Maria,	Fayal.

Isthmus. Suez.

Capes. Cape Gardafui, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, Cape Bojador, Cape Spartel, Cape Three Forks.

Mountains. Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, Sierra Leona, the Peak of Teneriffe, 15,396 feet high; the Peak of the Azores, also very high; Table Mount.

Zahara or the Great Desert, extends from the shores of the Atlantic to the vicinity of Egypt, 2,500 miles in length, 720 in breadth.

Rivers. The Nile, receiving the Abawi or Astapus, and the Tacuz or Astaboras, and formerly forming at their confluence the Isle of Meroe; the Niger, the Gir, the Senegal,

Senegal, the Gambia, supposed by some to be a branch of the Senegal.

Lakes. Maravi, Tzana or Dembea, Bournou.

General Population. Supposed to be 150,000,000; by others, restricted to a much lower amount.

Religion. Mahometanism and gross Paganism, except in Abyssinia, where a corruption of Christianity is professed.

Governments. Abyssinia, Monomotapa or Mocorango, and Monomugi, as well as Morocco, are called Empires.

In so degraded a state are these Countries, that, though in extent little inferior to France or Germany, their topography and history are equally undeserving of attention.

The Emperor or King of Morocco pretends to be descended from the Saracen Princes called Xerifs.

The Chiefs of the Republics of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly, are called Deys.

The Grand Seignior has a Viceroy or

Bashaw in Egypt, whose power is so much limited by the Beys, Sheiks, and inferior Governors, as to give to the government of this country the appearance of a Republic.

The Population of Egypt amounts to about 4,000,000.

Its Revenue to about £.1,000,000.

The Population of Cairo is supposed to be 300,000.

The Oases are fertile spots or islands amidst the sandy deserts.

AMERICA,

Discovered by Columbus, A. D. 1492, and named from Americus Vesputius, A. D. 1497.

W. Long. 35 : 136. Lat. 80 N. : 56 S. Length, 8,800 miles; greatest breadth, 4,400.

It is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, N. Straits of Magellan, S. Atlantic, E. Pacific, W.

America is divided into North and South by the Isthmus of Darien.

North America is divided into British America, the United States, Part of Spanish America, and the West Indies.

British America is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, N. the Atlantic, E. by the United States, S. and Unknown Lands, W.

The United States are bounded by British America, N. Atlantic, E. Spanish America, W. and Florida, S.

Spanish North America is bounded by Unknown Lands, N. United States, Atlantic, and Gulph of Mexico, E. Pacific Ocean, W. Isthmus of Darien, S.

NORTH AMERICA,

Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, A. D. 1497; begun to be settled, A. D. 1610.

	Colonies.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.
British.	Labrador or New Britain,	1,600	1,200	Churchill, Fort Rupert.
	Canada or Quebec, divided into Upper and Lower,	800	200	Quebec, 47 N. 70 W. Montreal, Trois Rivieres.
	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,	350	250	Halifax, 44 N. 63 W. Annapolis, Shelburn.

The Population of the British possessions is supposed not to exceed 200,000.

United States.	The New England States.	New Hampshire,	Portsmouth.
		Massachusset's Bay,	Boston, 42 N. 70 W. 2,760 Miles W. from London; Salem, Plymouth.
		Rhode Island,	Newport.
		Connecticut,	Hartford, New London.

	Colonies.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.
United States.	New York,	300	150	New York, 40 N. 74 W. Albany, W. Chester.
	New Jersey,	160	60	Burlington, Perth Amboy.
	Pensylvania and the Delaware States,	300	240	Philadelphia, 40 N. 75 W. German Town, Chester, Radnor.
	Maryland,	140	135	Annapolis, St. Mary's, Baltimore.
	Virginia,	750	240	Williamsburg, James-Town.
	North Carolina,			Wilmington.
	South Carolina,	700	380	Charlestown, 32 N. 79 W.
	Georgia,			Savannah.

To these may be added Vermont and Kentucky, which claim an independence on the other States. Also Louisiana, lately ceded by Spain to France, and by the French Government to the United States. It is expected to form two States. Its chief town is New Orleans.

The General Population of the United States is calculated at 6 millions, and it is supposed to double every twenty years.

SPANISH NORTH AMERICA.

	Colonies.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.
Spanish.	East Florida, West Florida,	500	440	St. Augustine. Pensacola.
	New Mexico and California,	2,000	1,600	Santa Fe, 36 N. 104 W. St. Juan, St. Antonio, Cinaloa.
	Old Mexico or New Spain,	2,000	600	Mexico, 20 N. 100 W. 4,900 Miles from London, Acapulco Guadalajarra, Vera-Cruz, Guatimala.

The Population of the Spanish Colonies in North America is supposed to amount to 7 millions, of which 4 millions may be native Indians. The present Population of the city of Mexico is supposed to be 150,000.

Though the Spanish government of these colonies is vested in the Viceroy of Mexico, yet Sonora, Cinaloa, New Navarre, and the Californias, provinces of these countries, have been erected into separate governments.

The Native Chiefs are generally stiled Caciques.

The Tribunals are called Audiences, of which there are eleven in Spanish America.

The Revenue derived from this country is above a million sterling, besides the King's fifth of the mines, which has been reckoned two millions.

ISLANDS.

	Islands.	Chief Towns.
British.	Newfoundland,	Placentia, St. John's.
	Cape Breton,	Louisbourg.
	St. John's,	Charlotte Town.
	Bermudas, or Summer Islands,	St. George.

To the United States. Long Island, Staten Island, and some others along the coast.

Peninsulas. California and Yucatan.

Mountains. The Apalachian or Alegany Mountains, a chain running about nine hundred miles; the mountains of New Mexico, and the Stony Mountains. Of the mountains of New Mexico several are volcanoes.

Gulphs. Those of St. Lawrence, Florida or Bahama, Mexico, California.

Principal Bays. Hudson's, James's, Baffin's, Fundi, Delaware, Chesapeak, Campeachy, Honduras, Acapulco.

Straits. Hudson's, Davis's, the Straits of Belleisle, Wager's Straits.

Lakes. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Mexico, Nicaragua.

Rivers. St. Lawrence, Hudson's, Delaware, Susquehana, Patowmac, Ohio, Illionois, Missouri, Mississippi, Del Norte

or

or Rio Bravo, Colorado. Of these the course of the Missouri or of the Mississippi is supposed to be the longest, being about two thousand miles.

WEST INDIES.

THE West India Islands lie between North and South America, extending from Cape Florida to the Mouth of the Oroonoka.

The portion of the Atlantic which they separate from the Main Ocean, is commonly called the Gulf of Mexico. It is sometimes divided into three distinct parts, called the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Honduras, and the Charibean Sea.

They are divided into the Bahama or Lucayo Islands, Great Antilles, Little Antilles or Caribbee Islands.

The BAHAMA OR LUCAYO ISLANDS are supposed to be five hundred in number, extending from the northern coast of Hispaniola to the Bahama Strait, opposite the

Florida Shore. Few of them are inhabited. Providence, the chief town, belongs to Britain.

It was on one of these, called by the Indians Guanahani, by the Spaniards St. Salvadore, and by the English Cat Island, Columbus first landed.

GREAT

Great Antilles.

		Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.
To Spain.	Cuba,	700	70	Havannah. St. Jago.
To France and Spain.	St. Domingo, or Hispaniola,	400	150	St. François, St. Domingo.
To Britain.	Jamaica, Population, 25,000 Whites, 250,000 Negroes.	140	60	Kingston, St. Jago or Spanish Town.

The Exports from Jamaica are valued at about two million sterling.

To Spain,	Porto Rico,	120	60	Porto Rico.

The French have lately been drove out of St. Domingo by the insurgent Blacks. The Population of this Island previous to the insurrection A. D. 1790, was calculated at 30,800 Whites, 24,000 People of Colour, and 480,000 Negroes. The Exports of the Island were valued at near five millions.

The Virgin Isles near Porto Rico are little inhabited.

THE LITTLE ANTILLES,

Or Caribbee Islands, are divided into the

LEEWARD ISLANDS, from the Virgin Islands to Martinico, and the

WINDWARD ISLANDS, Martinico and Tobago, with the intermediate Islands.

Leeward.
- Tortola, Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Kitt's, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Dominica. English.
- St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Deseada. French.
- Santa Cruz. Danish.
- St. Eustatia. Dutch.

Windw.
- Martinico, Tobago. French.
- St. Vincent, Granada, and Grenadines, St. Lucie. British.

LITTLE ANTILLES, peculiarly so called, towards the Spanish Main.

Curaçoa, Bonaire, Aruba. To Holland.
Trinidad, Marguerita, &c. To Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Countries.	Length.	Breadth.	Chief Towns.
To Spain.	Terra Firma,	1,400	700	Panama, Porto Bello, Carthagena, St. Martha, Venezuella.
To Spain.	Peru,	1,800	500	Lima, Quito, Cusco, Callao, Potosi.
Dutch.	Guiana,	780	480	Surinam, Demerary, Essequibo, Berbice.
French.	Guiana,			Cayenne.
	Amazonia,	1,200	960	Not colonized.
Portugal.	Brazil.	2,500	700	St. Sebastian or Rio de Janeiro, St. Salvador, Fernambuco.
Spain.	Paraguay or la Plata,	1,500	1,000	Buenos Ayres, St. Jago, Assumption.
Spain.	Chili,	1,200	500	St. Jago, Baldivia.
	Terra Magellanica or Patagonia,	700	300	Not colonized.

Isthmus. Darien.

Cape. Horn.

Mountains. The Andes or Cordillieras, running north and south 4600 miles, the highest mountains in the world; the loftiest summit of which is Chimboraço, measuring 20,608 feet above the surface of the sea.

Some go so far as to think the summits of these mountains as high again as the loftiest eminences in the old world; and to consider Vesuvius and Etna as mere fire-works when compared with the burning mountains of the Andes.

Islands. Falkland or the Malouin Islands, Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandes, Gallipago Isles, Pearl Isles.

Straits. Magellan, le Maire.

Rivers. Oroonoka, Maranon or the River of the Amazons, Parana, Pazano, la Plata.

Several of these great rivers, though flowing in opposite directions, communicate with each other.

General Population of America. Calculated at 150,000,000; though by some it is thought not to exceed 80,000,000.

The Population of South America is reckoned about 13,000,000, of which about 9,000,000 are in the Spanish dominions.

Religion and Government. Generally the same in the several States and Colonies, with the religion and government of the parent country in Europe, with which they are connected.

The United States were formerly British Colonies. They are now confederate Republics. They profess the Protestant Religion, with a general toleration of all others.

The Government is vested in a President and two Councils. The executive power is lodged with the President, who is chosen for a term of four years; and the legislative, with the Councils; of which the superior, is called the Senate, and is

 chosen

chosen every six years; the other is the representative, elected every second year.

The present President is Mr. Jefferson.

The Spanish dominions in South America have been computed at no less than five thousand miles in length. They are divided into the three Royal Governments, (under Viceroys) of New Granada, Peru, including Chili, and Buenos Aires. Sante Fe de Bagata is the capital of the first, Lima of the next, that of Buenos Aires is the town of that name.

The Portugueze divide the Brazils into fourteen Capitanias or Governments.

The Population of these is reckoned towards two millions in Whites, Negroes, and People of Colour.

The French divided their Colonies into the four governments of Guiana, Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo.

LATE

LATE DISCOVERIES.

THE NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO,

Or Islands dispersed between the East Coast of Kamtschatka and West Coast of America.

The great Islands, which, from their being to the South of the Equator, are sometimes called *Australasia*.

New Holland, the east coast of which is called New South Wales, on which are the settlements of Botany Bay, Sidney Cove, Port Jackson, &c. It is divided by Bass's Strait from Van Dieman's Land. The length of it is about 2700 miles, the breadth 1960. Not much inferior in dimensions to Europe.

Papuana or New Guinea. In length about 1,200 miles, in medial breadth, 300.

New Britain.

New Ireland.

New

New Caledonia.

New Hebrides.

New Zealand is divided by a Strait into two large islands, each about 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth.

The numerous but smaller Islands, sometimes called *Polynesia*, scattered over the Pacific.

The Pelew Islands.

The Ladrones or Marian Islands.

Admiralty Islands.

Charlotte Islands.

Friendly Islands.

Otaheite.

Society, Marquesas, Sandwich Islands, &c.

THE TANJORE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL. *

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